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SOME ANGLICISED SURNAMES IN IRELAND

BY

PADRAIG MAC GIOLLA-DOMHNAIGH

THE GAELIC ORIGIN of many Surnames that in the present day wear an Anglicised appearance is clearly shown in this informative and intensely interesting publication.

DUBLIN:
THE GAEL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.,
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1923.

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SOME ANGLICISED SURNAMES IN IRELAND

UNIV. OF CALIFORNIA

BY

PADRAIG MAC GIOLLA-DOMHNAIGH

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In issuing this small work I hope that any shortcomings may be overlooked, and there are not a few. If this work meets with encouragement, I shall prepare a larger work, and for that purpose I shall be glad to receive notes and lists of surnames in Ireland. It is a work of no mean effort to understand the various interchanges and synonyms of surnames, and the interchanges of Irish surnames in particular, from their original Gaelic forms.

I am indebted for the information contained in this work to the works of Dr. O'Donovan, Dr. McBain, the Scottish historian; Adams' and White's "Scottish Clans"; "The Celtic Monthly," and local information as regards Ulster, etc.

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Some Anglicised Surnames in Ireland

By PADRAIG MAC GIOLLA-DOMHNAIGH.

Addy, Addie, Adie—MAC ADAIDH.—The other Anglicised forms of this name are McAdie, McCadie, Eddy, and Eddie. A sept of the McAdies were descended from the Clan Ferguson (Mac Fearghuis) in Perthshire. See Ferguson.

Adams, Adamson—MAC ADAIM.—Some families of this name are a branch-off from the McGregors of South-Western Scotland, who later assumed the name of Grier, etc. Scottish families of the name of Adamson settled in Cumberland, and the name in some of its anglicised forms is found in various parts of Ulster. Adam as a Christian name is pretty common in the North of Scotland, probably arising from the Irish missionary, St. Adamnan. The Mac Conshnámha sept in North Connacht have assumed the name of Adams.

Adrain—O'DREAIN.—This name belonged to a sept of the McDonalds, and was long found in Kintyre, Scotland.

Allanson, Allison, Alison.—These names are reckoned to be anglicised forms of Scottish septs of the McAllans, one sept being a branch of the McFarlanes of Dumbarton County, Scotland, in Gaelic Mac Ailean. The Mac Callions, the chief sept of the Campbells of Argyle, have assumed the name of Allen in some cases.

Allen, Allan, Alianach—MAC AILEAN.—The latter name is a form assumed by a branch of the McAllens, a McFarlane sept in the North of Scotland. The Allens of Co. Kerry and other parts of Munster are descendants of a Scottish sept of the McAllens who came to Tirconnell from the West of Scotland in the 15th century to serve as Gallowglasses under the O'Donnells. In a battle in 1558 with the forces of the Earl of Clanrickard they were defeated and dispersed, one branch settling in Co. Kerry. This sept belonged to the clan Campbell.

Armstrong.—The Laverys, or the sept known as O'Labhradha-Trean, or Strong O'Laverys, have in many instances in the districts of Aghalee, Crumlin, and Lisburn, in Co. Antrim,

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and in North Co. Down, changed the name to Armstrong. Armstrong is the name of a numerous Scottish Border sept, the two principal families living at Eskdale and Liddesdale, in Roxboro; some families of the latter settling in Ulster.

Andrews, Andrewson—MAC AINDRIU.—This is the anglicised form of a Scottish sept name found in Ulster, also anglicised McAndrew and McKandrew.

Alexander—MAC ALSANDAIR.—The name Alexander is derived from a branch of the McAlister Clan, in the first case from Alexander McAllister, brother of Angus McAllister, the ancestor of the McAllisters of Loupe, who was son of Alexander MacAllister, Laird of Lochaber. This Alexander settled in the district of Menstrie, in Stirling Co., a part of the Campbell country. Some of this sept still retain the older anglicised forms of the name, as McAlshinder, McElshunder, M'Calshender, and M'Kelshenter respectively, in the districts of Banbridge, Larne, and Ballymena, in the North and East of Ulster. It has been, like many other Scottish names of Gaelic origin, anglicised Alexander in Southern Scotland for over three hundred years, the same anglicising influence occurring on the borders of the English Pale in Ireland, the South-Eastern Counties of Scotland being the English Pale of that country.

Ashe.—In some instances the Co. Galway sept of O Luaithre have anglicised their name Ashe in that county. Those of that name elsewhere are of English origin, whose original name it seems was D'Essecourt, who came to England at the Norman conquest of that country.

Anderson—MAC GIOLLA-AINDRAIS.—This name, found in most districts in Ulster and in Scotland, is the sept name descended from Farquhar Ross, also known as Mac An tSagart, son of Gille-anrias, from whom the Clan Ross took their name, descended from the O Beolans, the old Gaelic lords of Ross-shire. The other forms the name has assumed are Gilanders, Landrish, and McLandrish.

Agnew.—The poet sept O Gnímh, chief poets to the O'Neills of Clann-Aodh-Buidhe, in Down and Antrim, have in most cases assumed the name of Agnew and Grew. The chief poet of the name in the 16th century wrote a poem entitled "The Downfall of the Gael," translated into the English language by Sir Samuel Ferguson. The Agnews proper are a sept descended from a branch of the McDonalds, written in Gaelic Mac Gneomhaighe, the surname being common in Scotland and in N.E. Ulster.

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Arthur, Arthurs.—This name in Ulster and Scotland is the anglicised forms of McArthur, which surname was the leading clan of the Siol Diarmuid O Duibhne, latterly called the Clan Campbell, until they were superseded by the McCallions, the junior branch of the clan, in Gaelic Mac Artair. Other anglicised forms are Carter and McCarter, the former being the Isle of Man form.

Archibald.—This name, which is used as a Christian name in Scotland and amongst the descendants of the Scottish settlers in Ulster, is the equivalent of Gille-Easbuig, to which name it has no apparent connection, and how it came to be adopted for Gille-Easbuig (Gillespie) seems to be somewhat mystifying to those with a knowledge of the Gaelic language and literature; to them the name Archibald Gillespie appears curious, in place of Gillespie Mac Gillespie (Mac Giolla-Easbuig).

Aspig.—MAC GIOLLA-EASBUIG.—Aspig is one of the anglicised forms of McGillespie; others Aspol.

Askey—MAC ASGAILL.—Askey is another anglicised form of McAskell, McAskey, and McCaskie.

Auld—MAC CHATHAIL.—Auld is a later anglicised form of McAuld, and other forms of the name are Megall, McGall, M'Call, McAll, and McHall. See Hall.

Archdeacon.—In the districts adjoining Kanturk, Co. Cork, Archdeacon has been generally assumed for the Norman name of Cody (Mac Odaigh)—

Adair.—This name is the anglicised form of one of the "O" septs of Galloway, in Gaelic O Dáire, and is confused sometimes in Ulster, especially in Co. Monaghan, with the ancient Fermanagh sept of O Dubhdarach.

Bartholomew.—This name, along with Bartly, in Ulster and Scotland, is the anglicised form of Mac Farlane (Mac Phárláin), the Dumbarton County sept.

Bartly.—MAC PHARLAIN. See Bartholomew.

Beatty, Betty.—In the districts of Enniskillen and Lisnaskea, in South Fermanagh, the name McCaffrey has been anglicised Beatty and Betty (Mac Gafraidh). Beattie and Beatty is a surname common to the ancient province of Galloway, Scotland, in Gaelic Mac A' Bhiadhtaigh, and further anglicised McVitty and McWatty, the surname Watson and Watts being written likewise in Gaelic. See Watson.

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Bronte—O PRONNTAIGH. See Prentice and Prunty.

Bain, Bayne.—This name in Tulloch, Scotland, appears also as Baine. According to Dr. McBain, one of Scotland's best historians and antiquarians, a John Makferquhar Mac Gillebane lived near them in 1555, which evidently shows that the names are anglicisations of McGilvane (Mac Giollabhain). The other anglicised forms are McIlwaine, Mc Gilbane, and White. See White.

Barnes.—Barnes is the anglicised form of O Bearain in N. Connacht, and has been also assumed by some of the O'Byrne sept. Barnes itself is of Norse origin, and is found in Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire, and was written in Norse, Björn.

Barrington.—Barrington in South Connacht is the anglicised form of O Bearáin.

Bridson, Bridgetson, Bridges, Brydson.—These names are the anglicised forms of Mac Giolla-Bríghde, contracted to Mac Bríghde in Scotland and the Isle of Man.. These three or four anglicised forms are found mostly in the I. O. M.; Bridges and Bridge in Western Lancs.; McBridge in S. Scotland; and McBride in most other parts of Scotland, and in Ulster.

Brodie.—Brodie is the anglicised form of a sept called O Brollochan in Kintyre, Scotland, and may be a branch of the O'Brollaghan sept of Co. Derry, many of whom were identified with the Columbian establishment at Iona. The Clan Brodie, in the North of Scotland, is chiefly found in the districts of Nairn.

Brown.—This name in N.E. Ulster and in the North and West of Scotland is of Gaelic origin, written in that language Mac A' Bhriuthainn, derived from the Gaelic "britheamh"—a judge; hence McBrayne being its nearest form to the original Gaelic. It is written Mac Abhriuin in the Gaelic Charter of the year 1408, when Brian Vicar Mag Aoidh (Magee), the great ancestor of the Magees of N.E. Ulster, Lord of Rhinns in Kintyre, had a deed drawn up between himself and the McDonnells of the Isles. The Brownes and Browns of the West and South of Ireland, and some families in the Lothians, Scotland, are of Norman origin, the families of that name settling in Wexford, Limerick, and Galway, Dominick being a very common name in the Galway families. The most notable of the Connacht families was Admiral Browne, born in Foxford, Co. Mayo.

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Bole, Boal.—These names are mostly found in N.E. Ulster, and are some of the anglicised forms of the O'Boyle sept, in Gaelic O Baoighill. O'Dugan, the topographer, styles the O'Boyles the "haughty hosts," and of the "ruddy lips." They ruled early in Old Tirconnell.

Boyd.—MAC BUIDEACH.—Boyd is the family name of the early Earls of Kilmarnock, in Ayrshire. The name is common in N.E. Ulster. The name is found also in the Isle of Man, where, according to Moore, it was formerly written Boddagh and McBoyd. He says it may be derived from Buadach (victorious), but its correct derivation is "Son of the Buteman," as McBratney, an old Galloway name, a form of Galbraith, means "Son of the Briton" (Mac A' Bhreatnaich, the Gaelic also of Galbraith), of Strathclyde, the ancient Picto-Cymric Province of S.W. Scotland, extending to near the Ribble in Lancashire.

Bigger, Biggar.—In the district of Pointzpass, Co. Armagh, and in the adjoining border districts of Co. Down, some of the McGiverns (Mag Uidhirín) have assumed the name of Bigger, Bicker, and Bickerstaff, while in the districts of Downpatrick and those to the North they have assumed the name of Montgomery. The names Bigger and Biggar are derived from the placename of Biggar, in the County of Lanark, Scotland.

Blighe.—An Irish sept of the name of O'Blighe in Co. Mayo have confused the name with the Northumbrian name of Bligh.

Bones, Bownes.—Father Wolfe gives the Gaelic respectively of these names as Mac Cnáimh and Mac Cnamhaigh, in Co. Mayo. Bone is found widely distributed from the banks of the Clyde, in Scotland, to Land's End, in Cornwall, and the name is of undoubted Picto-Cymric origin, and found as I said, and mostly confined to the western districts of Britain.

Bell.—The name is common in Southern Scotland, especially in Dumfries County. Adams, in his "Scottish Clans," says it is the anglicised form of McGilveil (Mac Giolla-Mhaoil), a branch-off from the Clan McMillin which I believe it to be The name is found all over Ulster, and is of Scottish origin. Father Wolfe, in his work, gives us for its Gaelic form Mac Gaolla-an-Chloig, but doesn't identify any locality for this name.

Bird.—The names Heany, in North Connacht; Henaghan and Henahan, in South Mayo and districts surrounding Tuam, Co. Galway; and McEneany. McEneney, and McNeney, in Sth.

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Monaghan, Louth, and Meath, have been anglicised Bird, presumably because the word "ean" (bird) enters into the construction of the names. The Gaelic of the surnames are respectively O h-Eanaigh, O h-Eanacháin, and Mac An-Eanaigh.

Beattie, Beattison—MAC A BHEADHTAIGH.—These two surnames are found in most parts of the old Scottish province of Galloway, a sept of the "Wild Gael" of that country. The name originates from biathach, a victualler, and the placename of Dalbeattie, perhaps, originates from the sept.

Bennett.—This name is found spread over S.E. Ulster, and also in the form of McBennett (Mac Beinéid). Art McBennett, of Forkhill, Co. Armagh, was a Gaelic poet and scribe of the 19th century. The name Bennett is pretty common in Cornwall, and, according to Guppy, is "indifferently derived from the early personal name of Benedict, and from 'benet,' a minor priest." This does not apply to the Ulster name, which, I think, is of Pictish origin in that province.

Bloomer.—Bloomer is the anglicised form of O' Gormley in the east and southern districts of County Tyrone, and in the north-western parts of Co. Armagh—in Gaelic, O Goirmshleaghaigh; though there are different septs bearing the name of Gormley, having local forms of the name in Gaelic. This name is anglicised Grimley, formerly pronounced Germley, in the Madden district of the parish of Derrynoose, lying to the west of Keady, Co. Armagh.

Bowen.—Bowen is the anglicised form in latter times of the surnames Bohan and Bohanna, in the districts surrounding Bandon and Ballincollig, Co. Cork. In Gaelic, O Buadhachain. Bowen itself is a Celtic name of Welsh origin, written Ab'Owein.

Banks.—Banks is the anglicised form of O Bruachóg in North Connacht, and O Bruacháin in Southern Leinster, derived from bruach, a bank or boundary, hence the anglicisation.

Badger.—Badger is the anglicised form of the O Bruic surname, a south-western County Waterford sept. The name was written O Brick in records, and of Firbolgean origin, I believe.

Barnacle.—Barnacle is the anglicised form of Coyne and Kyne in various districts of Connacht, especially in Co. Sligo and west Co. Galway. In Gaelic, O Cadhain.

Baldwin.—In the western part of N. Connacht some of the O Mulligans have anglicised their name Baldwin (O Maolagáin).

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Brothers.—Anglicised form of Broderick and Broder (O Bruadair), the old Donegal sept name.

Brew.—Brew is the anglicised form of the I.O.M. surname McBreive (Mac Breatheamh), the "son of the judge," from britheamh, judge. The Norse term Deemster superseded the Britheamh, or Judge, in the I.O.M., and those of the name Deemster is undoubtedly a translation of McBreive and Brew.

Buchanan.—This Scottish name in Ulster and Scotland is known by the name of M'Whannan and Mewhannan in many parts of the two countries, from the ancient name of the district of Buchanan in Stirling County, Scotland, which was Mac A'Chanonaich. The ancient clan name was McAuslan, the name being derived from Ausalan Buoy O'Kayn (O'Kane), the founder of the clan in the 11th century, a chief of a branch of the O'Kanes of Co. Derry. In the 13th century Gilbrid Mac Auslan, of the junior branch of the clan, assumed the territorial name of Buchanan, dropping the surname Mac Auslan, and from him descended a family in Co. Tyrone, one of whose descendants was James Buchanan, President of the United States of America. The senior branch of the clan still retain the ancient name of MacAuslan, from whom some families of McCausland settled in the 17th century in Co. Derry. In Gaelic, Mac Ausaláin. Other anglicised forms are McCaslan, in Co. Armagh, and McAuslin and McCasland in various parts of Ulster.

Black.—The name Black in Scotland and in Ulster is of distinctly Gaelic origin. It is one of the three colour names assumed by branches of the Clan Lamond (McLaomuinn—M'Clymont) after their dispersal by the Campbells of Argyle in the middle of the 17th century, in Gaelic MacGiolla-duibh; the other two colour names being Gray or McAreavy (MacGiolla-reabhaigh), also Reavy; the third being White or McIlwain (Mac Gioll-bháin). McIlduff and McElduff are two forms of the name, and these two names are anglicised Black, the latter in Mid-Tyrone. A sept of the McLeans in Argyle write their name McIlghuie, further anglicised Huie and Houie, and likewise in Gaelic, Mac Giolla-dhuibh.

Black was written McBlackie in the 18th century. McIlzeguie (Black) is a form of the Clan Lamond septname in Lanarkshire.

Bradly.—This name is the anglicised form of O'Brolchain in Derry and Donegal. This name is found in Lancashire from an early date and, I believe, is of Norse origin. Amongst the list of Rectors of Bury Parish Church we find "Roger Bradeley, Rector of Bury Parish Church, 1442."

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Brabazon.—This Norman name has been assumed by some of the Brollaghans in Co. Cavan (O'Brolchain). The name of Brabazon was settled early in the counties of Louth and Meath, and the Earls of Meath bore the name as Baron Brabazon of Ardee, by which their ancestor, Sir Edward Brabazon, was elevated to the Peerage of Ireland in 1616. The Brabazons of Cavan should reassume their old Irish surname of O'Brollaghan. See Bradly.

Baxter.—The name in Ulster and Scotland is the anglicised form of Mac A'Bhaestair, a sept of the McMillans. Common in Perthshire.—"Son of the Baker."

Benson.—Benson has been assumed by some of the M'Gildea sept in Co. Leitrim (Mac Giolla-Dé), and Managhan (O'Manachain) in Co. Mayo.

Boar.—Some of the name of McCullagh in North Sligo have assumed the name of Boar, reckoning that the name was derived from Cullach, a boar. Dr. McBain in his "Etymological Dictionary" doesn't make the derivation of the Galloway name, McCulloch, plain enough to confirm us that it is derived from Cullach. The recognised form amongst Irish writers of the present day is Mac Con-Uladh—"The Son of the Hound of Ulster." McAnnulla, McAnnally, and Menally in Ulster are forms of Mac Con-Uladh, as also is the McFarlane sept in Dumbarton, i.e., McInally.

Burns.—This name in Ulster, particularly in Co. Down, is the anglicised form of McBrin and McBrinn, in the districts of Kilkeel and Moira, in Gaelic Mac Broin, earlies Mac Conbroine, or Mac Conboirne. Some of the O'Byrnes that came to Ulster at the beginning of the 17th century have anglicised their name Burns, or it was done for them, likewise the McBurneys and McBirneys (Mac Biornaigh), a Gaelic sept in Dumfries County, have in many cases anglicised their name to Burns.

Bywater.—This is the anglicised form of Strohane (O'Sruthain) in Co. Waterford and adjoining counties.

Blessing.—Blessing is the anglicised form assumed by some of the Mulvenerty sept (O'Maoilbheanachta).

Caulfield.—The other forms of this name in Ireland, particularly in Ulster are Colfield and Cawfield, the latter name being generally pronounced Cawfield in the counties of Armagh and Tyrone.

The name Caulfield is the family name of the Earls of Charlemont, and as far as my researches have gone I can't

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find more than about five families of the name in Ulster who are of English origin, the ancestors of the Charlemont family coming to Ulster from Oxfordshire at the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in the 16th century. Those of the name in Ulster and other parts of Ireland are anglicised forms of Irish sept names.

In South Tyrone and the districts of the bordering counties of Monaghan and Armagh, it is one of the anglicised forms of Mac Cathmhaoil (Campbell, which see).

In the districts of Omagh and Strabane, especially in the latter, the name McCawill, one of the anglicised forms of Mac Cathmhaoil, has been changed to Caulfield and M'Caulfield. In Omagh and Castlederg districts, M'Cowell and M'Cawell have likewise been anglicised Caulfield.

In the district of Kilkeel, Co. Down, M'Keown (Mac Eoghain) has been anglicised Caulfield. This sept M'Keown were in early times connected with the ancient church of Creggan "of the Green Bushes," at Crossmaglen, and another sept of the M'Keowns were long connected with the ancient parish of Derrynoon, both parishes in Co. Armagh.

Likewise, in the southern part of the county of Down, Cavanagh and M'Cavanagh has been anglicised Cawfield and Caulfield, and in eastern Tyrone, where the sept M'Cavanagh (Mac Caomhanaigh) was located, the Ulster Cavanaghs having no connection nor origin with the Cavanaghs and Kavanaghs of Leinster, who are correctly Mac Murchadha-Caomhánach.

The other references are, according to Father Wolfe, the O'Gamhnains (Goonan), in the counties of Galway and Mayo, districts not specified; Mac Conghamhna (Gaffney), in Mayo, district not specified; O'Gamhna (Gaffney), by O'Donovan, in midland counties and Sligo, districts not specified; and by Father Wolfe, Mac Cathmhaoil in Wicklow and parts of Connacht, the Ulster form before referred to, and in this case also, districts not specified. See Campbell.

Cushman, Cashman.—These two names are the later anglicised forms of the west Munster sept name, Kissane (O'Ciosáin).

Crowe.—This name is the anglicised form of Mac Conchradha in North Munster.

Callum. This is one of the anglicised forms of McCallum (Mac Caluim), which name was written O'Callum in Argyleshire in the early part of the 16th century.

Cloy.—This is one of the anglicised forms of McCloy (Mac Lughaidh), a McLeod sept in the Isle of Arran. See Fullerton.

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Church.—This name is rendered Aglish (O'H-Eaglais), a church.

Cudd.—This is the anglicised form of the Manx Mac Uid, the Scottish name Mahood being another form, Mac h-Uid. See Hood.

Cowley.—This name and Kewley are of Manx origin and are a form of McAuley (Mac Amhálgnaid).

Cook.—This name in Ulster and Scotland is the anglicised form of M'Cook (Mac Cuthaig), also Cookson. Father Wolfe gives Mac Cuag.

Coakley.—In the district of Bandon and other parts of South Cork Coakley is the anglicised form of Mac Caochlaoich (Kehelly) and it is likewise synonymous with Keily and Kehilly in the districts about Dungarvan, Co. Waterford

Campbell.—This name is both of Irish and Scottish origin in Ulster. The Scottish surname as it stands at present is merely a sobriquet derived from Cam, Wry, or crooked; and beul, mouth; hence Caimbeul.

The original name of the clan Campbell was O'Duibhne, and its ancient clan name was Siol Diarmuid, or more fully Siol Diarmuid O'Duibhne, the hero of the Fenian Cycle, who killed the boar, and which animal the Campbells still retain on their coat of arms. The O'Duibhnes were Lords of Lochawe for several centuries since the time their ancestors came from Ireland, very probably soon after the fall of the Fianna Eireann. Coming to Scotland before the time of the Fergus Mac Erc incursion, Sir Paul O'Duibhne was Lord of Lochawe in the time of Malcolm, King of Scotland, and was known also as Paul an Sporran, or Paul of the Purse, being Treasurer to that king. Gillespie O'Duibhne, or Archibald O'Duibhne (See Archibald) as he was known by, who married the heiress of Sir Paul O'Duibhne, was the first to assume the name of Campbell, whose name appears on the Exchequer Rolls as holding lands in Menstrie and Sanchie, in Stirling county, in 1216. Colin Mor, the sixth in descent from Gillespie, was the founder of the "Mac Caillian Mor," the junior branch of the clan, and the origin of the surname, McCallion, which I'll refer to later. As to the name O'Duibhne, Carswell, the author of the Gaelic version of the Book of Common Prayer, dedicated that work to the Lord of Argyle, about the commencement of the seventeenth century, whose name was Gillespie O'Duibhne, so according to that the clan chiefs had retained the ancient name down to that period. Since that time we find no record of O'Duibhne being in use. McArthur was the senior ruling branch down to Mac Caillean Mor.

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A branch of the McCallions had settled at an early period in Northern Ulster, principally in Donegal, so we find that in the Northern parts of that county, in the Inishowen districts in particular and Co. Derry, the name McCallion, and in the Southern parts of Tyrone, bordering Armagh, and particularly in the district of Blackwatertown, in Co. Armagh, the McCallions, another form of the name, have assumed the name of Campbell (Mac Caillean).

I may mention that some writers have confused the name McCallion with McAllen, which is a totally different name.

The Irish sept that have changed their name to Campbell is Mac Cathmhaoil (See Caulfield), which name is variously anglicised, namely, McCavill, McCawell, McCowell, Caulfield, M'Caulfield, Camill, M'Howell, McCamphill, Camphill, Cambell, Camble, and Campell. The Mac Cathmhaoil were lords of Kinel Fearadaigh in the barony of Omagh, Co. Tyrone, and held Ardstraw, Clogher, and other districts in the barony. Conor Mac Cawell was Lord of Kinel Fearadaigh in 1252 A.D., so the name is of early origin. The parish of Cloghernie (Termonmagurk, Carrickmore, Co. Tyrone), had many priests of the name; Neal McCamul, rector of Cloghernie died 1367. John Mac Cathmoyle, rector of Cloghernie, died 1440.

Arthur Mac Camhaill, Bishop of Clogher, died 1432. In 1395 Art Mac Camael, Bishop of Clogher, was engaged at Clogher building the Chapel of St. Macartan, the Abbey, Cathedral, and two Chapels. Hugh MacCawell, or as he was otherwise called, Mac Angel, Primate of Armagh, belonged to the Clan. He was previously Divinity Lecturer at Louvain, and published there, in 1618, a book called "The Mirror of the Sacrament of Penance." He died in 1626. We see herein the Co. Tyrone sept of Mac Cathmhaoil held a high position amongst the clansmen of Tyrone.

Corbett.—In the districts of Oughterard and North Sligo, respectively, the surnames Caribeen and O'Currobeen (O'Coirbín) have been anglicised Corbett.

Clarkson, Clarson.—These two names are anglicised forms of Mac A' Chléirich and are a sept of the Camerons of Lochiel.

Clarke.—This name is the anglicised form of both a Scottish, Manx, and Irish sept. In the first case it is the anglicised form of the Mac A' Chléirich sept of Dumbarton County, Scotland; the other anglicisations of the name being McAlery, McLeery, M'Cleery, McAleary, Lecky, and Leckie, all those names being found in Ulster.

In the second case the old Irish sept name Clery and

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Cleary has been anglicised Clarke in the districts of Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh; Tuam, Co. Galway; Bawnboy, Co. Cavan; and in North Sligo, in Gaelic O'Cléirigh. Clerkin (O'Cléireacháin) in North Connacht and Co. Cavan has been also anglicised Clarke.

Coolson, Coulson.—These two names are later anglicisations of McCoul and McCool, found in the Isles, Argyleshire, Donegal and Derry, in Gaelic Mac Cumhaill.

Carpenter.—This name in the Midlands and in Southern Ulster, the localities where it is mostly found, is the anglicised form of McAteer, which name has other anglicised forms as McEntire, McIntyre, McEnteer, M'Cateer, and McInteer.

The Scottish name, McIntyre, written the same way in Gaelic (Mac An t-Saoir) has been anglicised Wright in Scotland and Ulster, and it likewise has taken various forms, namely, Matier, Mateer, and M'Tier, and Tear and Tier in the I.O.M.

Crindle, Crandle, Crangle, Cringle, and Crennal.—(Mac Raghnaill).

The five surnames are anglicised forms of the name M'Crandle, the latter name, Crennal, being the anglicised form in the Isle of Man. For a fuller reference, see Reynolds.

Caskie, Casky.—These names are the anglicised forms of M'Caskie and McAskie (Mac Asgaill). See Askie.

Chaff.—This is the anglicised form of Lohan (O'Lócháin) in the Co. Galway.

Craw.—This is an anglicised form of McCrae and McRae. See Ray and Rea.

Cubbon—Cubbon is the anglicised form of M'Kibbon in the I.O.M. (Mac Ghiobúin).

Curphy.—This is the anglicised form of McMorrow (Mac Murchadha) in the I.O.M.

Claplin.—This is the anglicised form of McLachlan (Mac Lachlain) in the Isle of Man, its other form being Laughland.

Cowen.—Cowen is the later anglicised form of Keohane (O'Ceóchán) in the districts about Bandon, Co. Cork.

Condon.—In the districts surrounding Lismore and other parts in Western Waterford and East Cork, the Norman name, Condon, has been substituted for the Irish sept name, Coonoon (O'Cuanain).

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Comerford.—At Granard, in North Longford, and in Co. Cavan and other parts of Southern Ulster the Irish sept name, Cumisky, and its other forms, in Gaelic Mac Cumascaigh, has been changed to the Norman name, Comerford.

Creagh.—This name seems mysterious in its origin to some of us. The name is, therefore, derived in origin from a branch of the O'Mulcreevy sept that occupied the district in Co. Down now known as Groomsport, east of Bangor, and this branch referred to went south to Munster about 500 years ago, assuming the name of Creagh (O'Maol-chraoibhe). Those of the name who remained in Ulster have, in latter days, anglicised the name Mulcreevy, Mulgrew, Mulgroo in The Fews, Co. Armagh; and to Rice in N.E. Ulster Counties.

Dr. Richard Creagh, Primate of Armagh in the days of Seáin Mór O'Neill, was also called Richard O'Melcrebus, a Latinised form of the name, and he belonged to the principal family of the name in North Munster. See Rice.

Cox.—This name is the anglicised form of some few Irish sept names, in the first case being the anglicised form of M'Gilly (Mac Concailleadha).

M'Gilly is found in the northern parts of Co. Armagh, and southern Co. Tyrone. This is the older form of Mac Conchoille, and is also anglicised Woods. It is an Orghiall sept name, and Cox in the district of Clones, Co. Monaghan, is one of its anglicised forms. Father Woulfe quotes the following from Dr. O'Donovan: Mac Coiligh, in Co. Roscommon; O'Coiligh, in Co. Donegal and North Connacht; Mac Conchoille, in Fermanagh and Monaghan, referred to above; and Mac Coilgin, in Co. Cork. See Woods.

Craig.—This name is found in Scotland and Ulster, and, according to Moore, was found in the I.O.M. in the form of Carraige in 1599. According to "Mac An T-Sionnaigh," in the "Celtic Monthly," a Scottish publication, the surname is of early origin in Ayrshire and in Aberdeeshire. I am of the strong opinion that its origin was, in Gaelic, Mac Concharraige, the Gaelic form of the north-east Ulster surname of Carrick and M'Carrick, which name has been anglicised Rocks in the Lower Fews, Co. Armagh. In the case of 't being found in Aberdeen, a great number of various West of Scotland septs migrated, it seems, at one period to Aberdeenshire as Innes, Milne, Allan, anglicised forms of McInnes, M'Millin, and McAllan.

Cammaish.—This name in the I.O.M. is principally found in the northern part of the Island, in Gaelic MacThomais.

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Callister.—This is the anglicised form of McAlister (Mac Alasdair) in the I.O.M., and is found in the districts to the north.

Caird.—This name in Scotland is the anglicised form of Mac Na-Ceardadh.

It is also anglicised Tinkler in the West of Scotland.

Comish.—Mac Thomais. This is the I.O.M. form of the Scottish name M'Comish and McOmish. See Cammaish.

Cain, Caine.—These names are of Manx origin, and the Gaelic of the surnames is, according to Moore, Mac Cathain.

Cunningham.—Though there are about five or six forms of this south-western Scottish name, the one given is the most common. Several Irish sept names have been anglicised Cunningham and its various forms, namely: In the district of the Glenties, Co. Donegal, we find M'Cunnigan (Mac Cuinneagáin); in the districts of Castleblayney and Carrickmacross, Co. Monaghan, Kennigan and Kinnian, respectively (O'Cuinneagáin and O'Cuinneacháin); at Lisburn, Co. Antrim, and in Co. Derry Coonaghan (also O'Cuinneacháin); and in western Derry, eastern parts of Donegal, and in Tyrone, Conaghan (O'Connacháin), the latter also in North Connacht. It is also anglicised from Kinahan in Southern Ulster (O'Cuinneacháin) and Conagan in Orghiall (O'Connagáin).

Casement, Caseman.—This is the anglicised form of the I.O.M. name, Mac Easmuinn. This name is of Norse-Gaelic origin, its earliest form being Mac As-mundr. It was written Mac Casmonde in 1429, and Mac Casmund in 1511. The Casement family of Co. Antrim came from Ramsay, I.O.M., about the beginning of the 18th century.

Carthur, Carter.—Mac Arthair. See Arthurs.

Carson.—This name is of Picto-Cymric origin in the ancient kingdom of Strathclyde, and was written in the early centuries Ap' Corsane, and later Corsan. One of the name was Vicar of Dumfries in 1400, and Sir John Ap' Corsan flourished in 1469. One of the name was Provost of Dumfries.

Crawford.—Crawford in central Ulster and the north-west is the anglicised form of the Ulster sept name, Cravigan (Mac Crábhagain), though some families of the name in N.E. Ulster are of Scottish origin.

Cuffe.—The name Cuffe has been assumed by some of the Durnins (O'Doirnín) in Co. Mayo, an old Co. Donegal

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sept; by Coffey (O'Cobhthaigh) in County Cork; and, according to Father Woulfe, Mac Dhyibh in Wexford.

It has also been assumed by O'Dornins in Munster.

Carlton.—This name in Ulster and Scotland is the anglicised form of M'Kerrill, a Galloway sept descended from an Irish Chief called O'Carroll, who obtained lands in Carrick, Ayrshire. The descendants of this O'Carroll own lands in Wigtonshire, Cruggleston Castle being owned by them. The name is also anglicised Carolton, McCarloe, Mc Carlie, Kerly, McKerlie, and Mc Kerrill (Mac Cearbhaill). Several of the name passed over to Ulster within the 17th and 18th centuries.

Clowery.—This is a form of Lowry (Mac Labharaigh).

Clowney.—Mac Cluanaigh. See Leonard. M'Cluney in N. Antrim.

Crohore.—O'Cromhthair. This is an ancient Northern Ulster sept, and may be of Pictish origin. It is written sometimes Connor.

Chambers.—This name in Northern Ulster is the anglicised form of M'Cambridge (Mac Ambróis), a McDonnell sept.

Carr.—This name in Southern parts of Donegal, especially the original location of the sept, and in other parts of the North-Western counties of Ulster is the anglicised form of McElhar and McIlhair (Mac Giolla-Chatair). It is also changed to Kerr, to my own personal knowledge in the latter case in Armagh and Tyrone.

Crennal.—This name is the Manx form of the Scottish McRannal (Mac Ranuill).

Cuthbertson.—This Scottish name is the anglicised form of M'Coubrey (Mac Cúthbréith—the son of St. Cutubert). The name is derived from St. Cuthbert, Bishop of Líndisfarne, a popular saint amongst the Picts, Gaels and Angles. Its older, and certainly correct form was Mac Giolla- Cuthbhréith. It is also written McCaubry.

Dowie.—This name is a shortened form of MacILDowie & McGildowie. (MacGiolla-Dhubhthaigh). From St. Dubhthach—Son of the Servant of St. Dubhthach—Doey in Antrim and Duthie in Scotland are other shortened anglicisations.

Dow, Dove.—These two names are anglicised forms of McCalman, and adopted by a branch of that sept which was descended from Columan, the third son of the 7th Lord of Buchanan in Stirling Co., the name McColman being derived from Colm,

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a dove, hence the anglicisation of above names (Mac Calmáin). McCalmont is a form.

Douglas.—This name, according to Wm. Buchanan, was early written MacDouglas, and the sept is descended from McDuff, Thanes of Fife, Scotland, and the origin of the name arose from the black complexion and grey green dress of the first owner of the name, dubh—black, and glas—grey-green. (Mac Dubhglas).

Downey, Downie, Dooney.—These names are the anglicised forms of O'Dúnadhaigh, a Co. Kerry Sept, the name being found in most parts of Munster, and in South Galway and Clare. It is also written Mac Dunadhaigh in Connacht, and we find it in the counties of central Leinster under the form of Muldowney (O'Maol-Dhomhnaigh), which name is generally anglicised Mullowney, Moloney, Mulloney, and Mulldowney.

The Ulster sept name, Downey, has a different origin, and it is found differently anglicised as Downey in the districts of Banbridge and Rathfriland, Co. Down. In Antrim we find it McGildowney and McIldowney, likewise it is widely distributed in the latter forms and as McEldowney in the district of Swateragh, and those adjoining.

In the district of Pointzpass, and those adjoining in the counties of Down and Armagh, which is inhabited by a population mostly descended from Scottish settlers, where we find such North of Scotland names as McGildowie, McIldowie, McNish, McRannal, McGilbride, etc., we find it written there McGildowney, McIldowney, McEldowney and Downey.

In the North of Scotland we find it in the form of Downie.

The Scottish Gaelic form of the name is Mac Ghille-Dómhnaich. The Irish form being Mac Giolla Domhnaigh.

The origin of this name goes back to Maoldomhnach, one of the Lords of the Buchanans of Lenny in Stirling County, from whom the sept sprang and got the name. The Scottish sept occupied the districts of Strathearn and Strathdon, the former on the southern banks of the River Tay between Perth and Abernethy, the latter place being the capital of the ancient Pictish kingdom; Strathdon lying near the ancient district of Mar, in Aberdeen, the principal seat of the Eoghanacht clans of Scotland.

The name was written in Perthshire, about two hundred years ago, McAldonich, and probably the sept came to Ulster in the early part of the 16th century, as the M'Glades, M'Veaghs, McFees, McDaids, and several others of the septs of the Western Isles and Argyle came either as Auxiliary soldiers to the O'Donnells, or forced through religious disabilities accompanying the Scottish Reformation, etc.

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De Moleyns.—The O'Mullen sept of Co. Clare have in some cases assumed the Norman name of De Moleyns.

Dagnall.—Some Irish people of the name of Duignan and Dignan (O'Duibhgeannain) in Lancashire have assumed the name of Dagnall, a common name in Lancashire. This is not an isolated case, because several other names have been changed by Irish people in England. It is not so common in Scotland. See Johnston and Johnson.

Dunlap, Dunlop.—These two Scottish names are anglicised forms of McDunlevy (Mac Duinnshléibhe), whose ancestors went to Scotland from eastern Ulster some 600 years ago. Delap is a more modern anglicisation. In Donegal and Derry, the O'Lappins (O' Lapáin) have assumed the name of Dunlap.

Donald, Donaldson.—These two names, and there are about a dozen more forms, are the later anglicised forms of McDonald. (In Irish Gaelic Mac Dómhnaill, in Scottish Gaelic Mac Dómhnuill).

Davenport, Dunford, and Dunworth.—These three names are the anglicised forms of O'Donndhubhartaigh in Co. Clare.

Downes.—This name is the anglicised form of Duan and Duane (O'Dubháin), in Munster generally.

Downing, Dunning. These two names are the later anglicised forms of Downey and Dunneen, respectively, in South Munster. O'Dúnadhaigh being the Gaelic of the O'Downey sept of Co. Kerry, and O'Duinnín the Gaelic of the other sept O'Dunneen.

Dickson.—In the district of Ballymoney and surrounding parts, in North Antrim, the surnames Deehan and Deighan have been anglicised Dickson (O'Díochon). Dickson itself is a South-East of Scotland name, having its origin in the English Pale of that country.

Deemster.—Mac Breitheamh. See Brew.

Denison, Deniss.—In the distrits of Cong, Co. Mayo, and Sligo the name McDonagh (Mac Donnchadh) has been anglicised Denison and Deniss. The McDonaghs were a branch off from the McDermotts of Moylurg, and ruled in Sligo.

Davison, Davis.—In the districts about Dungannon, and in Co. Derry, McDaid and McDade have anglicised the name Davison and Davis, in Gaelic Mac Daibhéid. The name Davitt, Devitt, Devith, and McDavitt are other forms of McDaid.

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and it probably seems the name is a branch of the Clan Davison of the North of Scotland. Phelim Reagh McDavitt was Sir Cahir O'Doherty's right-hand man at the taking and burning of the "maiden" city of Derry, in 1608, and the families to whom Phelim Reagh belongs, were known by the nickname of "The Burn-Derrys," and many families of this branch migrated later to Co. Mayo and it has been said that the family from whom Michael Davitt sprang was of the "Burn-Derry" families.

Dormer.—O'Duibhdhiormaigh. See Darby.

Dewar.—Dewar is the anglicised form of McIndeor (Mac An Deoir). The McIndeors were for generations the keepers of the Bachal or Staff of St. Finan. McIndewer is another form. The name is numerous in the counties of Perth and Stirling.

Darragh.—This name in Ulster is of Scottish origin, and has been further anglicised Oaks, from the word dair, an oak, entering into its construction.

The origin of the Darraghs arose through a branch of the McIlwraths, written in the 17th century McIleraich, a sept of the McDonald, who used oak sticks in repelling a raid of the McLeods.

The McIlwraths were in early times located in West County of Ross, and later in the Isle of Jura, whose name in Gaelic is Mac Giolla-riabhaigh. Darragh and Darroch in Gaelic is Darach, or, in full, Mac Giolla-riabhaigh—Darach, as this Scottish name should be written.

Dorman.—This is an anglicised form of O'Dornan (O'Dornáin).

Delahide, Delahoyde.—This name in Co. Cavan has been assumed by some of the old Co. Donegal sept of Skinnion (O'Scingín), who were Historiographers to the O'Donnells before the O'Clerys.

Dawson.—In the surrounding districts of Ballyshannon, on the borders of Fermanagh and Donegal, the name Durrian (O'Deórâin) has been anglicised Dawson. Dawson in Scotland is one of the anglicised forms of Davison, and Davy another. See Davison.

Darby.—Darby in Ulster is one of the anglicised forms of O'Dooyearma (O'Duibhdiorma), an old Donegal sept that was located in the district of Bredagh, near Lough Swilly.

O'Dugan, the Topographer, writes of them: "O'Dooyearma of exalted fame" ruled over Bredach and belonged to the Kinel Eoghain. Though the name is otherwise Dermott,

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etc., in Ulster, the sept has no origin or connection with the McDermott sept in North Connacht. It is also anglicised Dormer in Co. Meath. The Diarmids of N.E. Ulster belong to the clan Campbell, Argyle.

Elligood.—This is one of the anglicised forms of McElligot (Mac Giollaghóid).

Elmore.—This is the anglicised form of O'h-Iomna in Omeath and other parts of S.E. Ulster.

Edmundson.—This name in Ulster is the anglicised form of McAimon, the other forms being McEdmond and M'Keeman, in Gaelic Mac Eamoinn, and the sept is a branch of the Clan Mac Gregor.

English, Englishby.—These two names are the anglicised forms of Goligly in The Fews, Co. Armagh; and of Golagley more south, in Gaelic Mac An Ghallóglaigh, the "Son of the Galloglass," or Auxiliary soldier. The other anglicisations are Golightly in Co. Louth, and Ingoldsby, the latter name and Englishby being the anglicised forms in the districts surrounding Ardee.

Eason, Essie, Eassie.—These three names are the anglicised forms of a McIntosh sept called McAy, but have no connection with MacKay, though written the same way in Gaelic, Mac Aoidh. Ayson is a form.

Ewing, Ewings, Ewan.—These three names are another form of McEwen, in Gaelic Mac Eoghainn. M'Ewing is a form.

Eunson.—Mac Eoghainn. An anglicised form of McEwen.

Erskine.—Erskine is the name of the Earls of Mar, Aberdeen. Domhnull, High Stewart of Mar, son of Eimhin, and Chief of the Eoghanacht Clans of Mar in Aberdeen, was descended from Leamha Maine, the ancestor of the O'Moriartys and other septs of West Munster. He and the High Stewart of Leamhna (Lennox), now partly in Stirling county, descendants of Core, king of Munster, with several other chiefs of the Albanian Scots, came to the assistance of Brian Boru, at the Battle of Clontarf, in 1014, in which engagement they fell.

Early.—This name has been assumed by some members of two Irish septs. The first is Loughran in Co. Tyrone, especially in the districts about Dungannon.—O'Luchaireáin.

The second is Maghery (O'Maolmochairghe) which name itself seems to be very rarely found and only in a few districts.

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Eddie, Eddy.—MacAdaidh, See Adie.

Finlay, Findlay, Finlayson.—These names are the anglicised forms of Mac Fhionnlaigh, derived from fionn, fair and laich, a warrior.

The Norsemen assumed the name in the form of Finnleikr. M'Kinlay and M'Ginlay are forms of the name, the latter name being assumed by a branch of the sept who settled in Donegal. They are a sept of the Clan Farquharson.

Fivey.—This name is the anglicised form of Quigley in the Northern parts of Ulster, in Gaelic O'Coigligh. See Quigg and Twiggley.

Free, Freeman.—In the districts about Castlerea and Tubbercurry, in North Connacht, the names Seery and Seerey (O'Saoraidhe) have been anglicised Free and Freeman.

Fletcher.—This name, in Ulster and Scotland, is the anglicised form of Mac an Leastair. This sept were chiefs of the districts of Auchallader and Baravurich in Glenarchy, and occupied Drimfearn in the 10th century, and migrated to Glenarchy where they became arrow-makers to the Clan McGregor.

In all documents previous to the Scottish Rising of 1715, the name is written MacInleister, after which time it was changed to Fletcher.

The name has also been changed to Lister and M'Lester, confusing it with McAllister.

Ford.—There are about five Irish septs who have changed their names to Ford. The first is M'Kinnawe and Kineavy (Mac Conshnamha), a sept that ruled in Muinntirkenny, Co. Leitrim or Clan Cionnaith, which lay near Lough Allen, in the parish of Innismagrath. O'Dugan writes of this sept that they ruled "a country sheltered from the wind, Mac Conshnamha rules over Clan Kenny." The sept shortened the name to Mac an Atha, and is mostly found in N. Connacht taking in N. Co. Galway.

The other names that have been anglicised Ford are McAneave (Mac Giolla-na-Naomh), which name in South Tyrone has become Gildernew, and other parts of Tyrone, Agnew.

In Mayo and Galway Mac Giollarnáth and O'Giollarnáth have been anglicised Ford. In Co. Cork O'Foran (O'Fuartháin) has been likewise anglicised.

Fox.—This name is the anglicised form of several Irish sept names. The most prominent of these are O'Caherney (O'Catharnaigh), or "An Sionnach," i.e., "The Fox," an old Sept

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in Meath and Longford. The O'Caherneys were chiefs of the ancient district now known as the barony of Kilcoursey, in King's Co., and were originally of the line of Maine, the first chief of Taffia, and fourth son of Niall of the Nine Hostages. The Fox family of Fox Hall, Co. Longford, claims descent from Teige "Sionnach" O'Catharnaigh. In 1568, Sir Patrick Fox of Moyvore, in Westmeath, was Clerk and Interpreter of Irish to the State.

This Sept also occupied the barony of Kilkenny West in ancient Taffia in early times, but later confined to Muintir-Tadhgain, now barony of Kilcoursey. It is hard to say when the Sept assumed the name of "The Fox," but it only stands as a sobriquet, in the same way as the Scottish names, Cameron (from Cam, crooked, and sron, nose—i.e., Wry-Nose—the chief family of that clan being McSorley and McGillonie).

However, the first of the name we meet with in Irish records is above, Teige (Sionnach) O'Catharnaigh, who was killed in battle in 1084. Later we find Neal Sinnach, killed at the Battle of Athenry in 1316, during the reign of Edward Bruce, as King of Ireland, whether he was fighting on the side of the Scots-Irish army, or on that of the Anglo-Normans, I am unable to tell. The Ulster sept that has anglicised the name Fox, is the South Tyrone sept of Mac An t-Sionnaigh, also found anglicised in the district of Eglish, Dungannon; in Tyrone, as McAtinny; Tinney in Donegal, and McAshinagh in Fermanagh and in most parts of N.W. Ulster. I know two brothers at Dungannon, one lives in the country, and is known by no other name than McAtinny; the other lives in town and is known by the name of Fox. I am acquainted with two other instances in the case of M'Gronan and Reynolds, M'Crory and Rogers. There are numerous instances of this in the Five States of Ireland. The name McShanaghy, in the districts surrounding Bawnboy, Co. Cavan; Shanaghy in the district of Ballinagh in the same county, and in Granard district, Co. Longford; Shanaghan in the districts of Mullingar, Cavan Town, Tuam and Gort, Co. Galway; Shinnagh in North Sligo; Shonnagh in the district of Oughterard, Co. Galway; Shunny in the district of Mullinahone, Co. Tipperary; Shunnagh in Gort, Co. Galway; Shannon and Shanan in South Wexford, and Giltinane in South Clare have interchanged to Fox, the foregoing names respectively, are, which number five, Mac Seanchaidhe, O'Seanachain, O'Seanain, O'Seanaigh, and Mac Giolla t-Seanain.

Forker.—This name is an anglicised form of Farquharson and Farquhar (Mac Fearchair), an Aberdeen Clan, whose other anglicised forms are M'Kercher, M'Kerracher, and M'Carragher in Ulster.

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Fisher.—This name is the anglicised form of the Irish sept name O'Bradain, in Munster, also anglicised Salmon, and the anglicised form of Mac An Ioscaire—Son of the Fisher—a McDonald sept.

Flarity.—This is the Americanised form of O'Flaherty (O'Flaithbheartaigh).

Foaley, Foley.—In the districts of Boyle and adjoining parts in North Connacht, and in Co. Cavan, the names Sharry and McSharry have been anglicised Foaley and Foley. These names solely are connected with those of North Connacht and Co. Cavan origin and birth, and the latter name, Foley, has no connection with the Munster sept of O'Foley (O'Fodhladha).

Fergus, Ferguson.—These two names are the anglicised forms of MacFearghusa; the first, Fergus, were Erenachs of Rossinoir, Co. Leitrim, some in later times assuming the name of Ferguson. The second name, Ferguson, represents a powerful clan in Scotland at one period, and were in early times solely located in Perthshire, till the time of Robert Bruce, when the clan, giving strong support to that Scottish King got distributed over several districts in the North and West, one powerful branch settling in Galloway, from whom sprang many of the Scottish settlers of the name in Ulster. The clan claims descent from Fergus Mac Erc of the line of Conn of the Hundred Battles. The name is anglicised in about sixteen forms, amongst which are the following:—Fergie, Forgie, M'Kersie, M'Karsie, Ferguson, and Furgusson. The clan claims descent, as I said before, from Fergus Mac Erc, son of Eochaidh, brother of Muircheartaigh, king of Ireland. Fergus Mac Erc, with his two brothers Lorn, and Angus, conquered Argyle in 503 A.D., and occupied the country from Dunaverty in Kentyre, to the Crenan Canal, and the Cowal district between Loch Fyne and Loch Long. Amongst the clans of Mar and Athole they are found in the clan Roll of 1587.

The clan had branches at Athole, Dunfallandy, Strathardle, and Balquiddar in Perthshire, and at Pitfour and Kinmunday in Aberdeenshire, likewise at Craigdorach in Galloway. The Welsh of the name Fergus is Gurgust. We find the name written Hargusson in Co. Meath, and Vargus in Co. Wexford, which I think is of Welsh origin.

Falkner, Faulkney.—These two names are the anglicised forms of Faughnan (O'Fachtáin) in South Connacht.

Freeman.—This name is the anglicised form of McIntyre (Mac An t-Saoir) in Co. Cavan. See Carpenter and Wright.

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Free.—This name is the anglicised form of O'Froighthigh. North Connacht.

Fields, Feelding.—These two names are the anglicised forms of O'Fihelly (O'Fithcheallaigh) in the South-West.

Fullerton, Fullarton.—These names in Ulster and the West of Scotland are the anglicised forms of M'Cloy and McLoy an Isle of Bute sept; in Gaelic Mac Luaidh.

Fortune, Farshin.—These two names in the districts surrounding Dungarvan, and in S.E. Cork, are sobriquets and anglicisations of the name McCarthy (Mac Carthaigh).

Fenton.—This name in the districts surrounding Killarney, Co. Kerry, and of Mitchelstown, Co. Cork, is respectively the anglicised form of Fenaghty (O'Fionnachta) and Fieghney (O'Fiachna).

Fagan, Fegan.—In the district of Armagh the name Feighan has been changed to Fagan in some cases. Fagan is of a different origin. Feighan in Gaelic is O'Fiacháin.

Flood.—This name is the anglicised form of about four Irish sept names in the Five States of Ireland. The McTullys (written Mac Taithligh) which are also McAtilla, ruled over "Hy Leary of Lough Lir," Co. Fermanagh, which district appears to have been near Lough Erne, in the barony of Lurg. Several of the name are mentioned as Abbots and Erenachs of Devenish. They changed the name to Flood in latter days (Mac An Tuile).

Another sept who wrote their name Mac Taichligh were chiefs of the district which comprised the greater part of the parish of Drung, barony of Tullygarvey, Co. Cavan. This sept as well as anglicising the name Tully have also anglicised it Flood. The first name referred to, M'Atilla (Mac An Tuille), in the districts of Kilmacrenan and Innishowen, as well as in all parts of Ulster, has changed the name to Flood. Another name, O'Maoltuile, in Cavan, Westmeath, Kilkenny. Tipperary and Waterford has assumed the name of Flood. Thina (O'Tuine), a sept that formerly occupied a district in Lower Connello, Co. Limerick, have in the Western parts of Mayo and Galway, especially in the district of Cong, changed their name to Flood.

Golden.—In East Down the McGoldricks (Mag Ualghairg) have in some cases assumed the name of Golden; likewise McGolrick in the district of Carrick-on-Shannon; and Magorlick

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at Lisnaskea, Co. Fermanagh, have assumed in many cases the name of Golden.

Gattin.—In the districts surrounding Donegal town, and Kilmacrenan M'Gettigan (Mag Eiteagain) has been changed to Gattins and Gaitens.

Gunn.—In the districts surrounding Clones in Co. Monaghan, and Lisnaskea and other parts of Fermanagh; the name McElgunn has been further anglicised to the name Gunn (Mac Giolla-dhuinn), its other forms being McIldoon and McEldoon.

Goff, Gough.—These two names in Ulster are the anglicised forms of Mag Eóchaidh. See Hackett.

Gillies, Gillis, Gillison.—These three names are three of the many anglicised forms of the name Mac Giolla-Iosa, the other anglicised forms being McAleece, McAlish, McLeish, McLees Leishman, Leish, Lees and Leece; the two latter forms being met with in the I.O.M. and on the mainland in the North-West of England. The name in Scotland and in Ulster is of the same origin. It is descended from the McPhersons, through one of that clan called Gilli-Iosa Mac Pherson, and for centuries the sept was known as the "Sliochd Gille-Iosa."

Gilliger.—This name is an Americanised form of Gallagher (O'Gallchobhair).

Golightly.—Mac Galloghlaigh. See English for particulars about this name.

Galbraith.—This name is the representative of an ancient Strathclyde sept of Picto-Cymric origin, who afterwards became powerful in the Lennox country, in Stirling County, where they held the lands and castles of Craig Maddier, Gartconnell, and Culcruich. They were commissioned to hunt the Clan McGregor in the reign of James VI., and later they were outlawed themselves on the advice of the Earl of Argyle, thus the two clans sharing the same severity, and they, like the McGregors, were not allowed to use their own name, hence we read of similar tyrannical laws against the clan Lamond. The name was written Galbreit in the Lennox in the 13th century. The name is common in Perthshire, and its Gaelic form is Mac A' Bhreatnaich.

The meaning of the name is the "Stranger Briton," and its other form, McBratney (Mac A' Bhreatnaich) which means the "Son of the Briton or Welshman." In Galloway the name is written McBratney and McBretney.

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Gilson.—This name is one of the anglicised forms of McGilsenan (Mac Giolla-Sheanáin) a Co. Fermanagh sept who occupied Tirkennedy in that county.

Glasgow.—This name in Ulster is one of the anglicised forms of M'Cluskey (Mac Bhloscaidhe), a sept of the O'Kanes of Derry.

Gordon.—This name has been assumed by an Irish sept called M'Gournaghan (Mac Guarnacháin) in Co. Mayo, and McGournosan in the districts surrounding Downpatrick, Co. Down, written also in Gaelic as above.

Green.—There are several Irish Sept Names which have been anglicised Green. O'Greine was a Co. Meath sept; O'Glaisnigh a Co. Monaghan sept; and McAlasher and McAlesher a Co. Fermanagh sept, have anglicised their names Green, the latter in the districts of Irvinestown and Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh. The McGlashens in the districts of Burt, Co. Derry, and in Kilmacrenan, Co. Donegal, have anglicised the name Green.

The name McGlashen is one of Scottish origin, and, according to Dr. McBain, is a side form of the sept name Mac Gille-ghlais, its form in Scottish Gaelic. It may be here stated that many septs from the Scottish Isles and from Argyle and Kintyre settled at an early period in Derry and Donegal, apart from the many septs that came to Antrim with the McDonnells.

Green is the anglicised form of O'Hoonin and O'Honeen (O' h-Uaithnín) in Tipperary and Mayo; O'Hooney (O' h-Uaithnigh) in Cork; Fahy (O'Fathaigh) in Co. Galway; in Co. Kerry we have Uaithne, and in Roscommon we have Glas; the first being the Irish for real green, and the second for grey-green; and it is very probable that in these two cases the names may be nicknames of some branch of a sept. McGlashen (Mac Glaisin or Mac Glasáin) is also the Gaelic of Green in the Northern parts of Orghiall, and its other form, Mac Giollaghlais, in most of Western Ulster, that is McAlasher. Giles in Co. Louth is the anglicised form of O'Glaisin.

Gow.—This name is the anglicised form of MacGobha. Septs of the name belonged to the McIntoshes, McPhersons, and McDonalds. The McPherson sept most all anglicised the name Smith. According to Lower in his work on British Surnames, he says "The Gows were so numerous in Scotland at one period that they bid fair to outnumber the English Smiths."

That can't be said now, as the Scottish Gows forget their Gaelic origin, in most cases have assumed the English name

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of Smith, though many of the name is yet found in Perthshire. There was several septs of the Gows (MacGobha), McGowans and Gowan (Mac Gobháin) and McIlgown (Mac Giolla-ghobháin), the latter being a sept of the McDonalds.

Gibson, Gibbs, Gilbertson.—These three names are the anglicised forms of Mac Giolla-Bríghde, and the sept is a branch of the clan Buchanan. The name is also written McBride, M'Gilbride, and M'Ilvreed. The Gibsons and Gibbs were located in Glendaruel, in Cowal. The Buchanan sept is descended from the Buchanans of Arduill. Another form is M'Gilbert.

Gracie.—This name in Ulster is the anglicised form of Mac Greusich, a sept of the McFarlanes of Dumbarton Co. The other forms are Grassich and Grassie.

Gowanson, Gowan, Gowie.—These three names are the anglicised forms of the Scottish sept name of McGowan (Mac Gobhain) found in N.E. Ulster.

Godwin.—In the districts of Tuam, Co. Galway; of Cong, Co. Mayo; and of Ballinrobe, in North Sligo, the name of O'Dea (O'Diaghaidh) has been anglicised Godwin.

Guthrie.—This name has been assumed by some of the Irish sept of Lahiff (O'Laithimh) in the Co. Clare. The name Guthrie in Ulster is of Scottish origin. In Gaelic Mag Uchtre. Thomas Mac Uchtre, Lord of Galloway, in 1213, raided Derry with a large army of the Scots of Galloway, destroyed the Church of Coleraine, and built upon its site a castle. Jackson's Hall, Coleraine, stands on the site of Mac Uchtre's Castle.

Gribbon.—This name belongs to an old Co. Antrim sept, the O'Gribbons, and the name has no connection whatever with either Griffen, Cribbon or M'Cribbin.

Grier, Greir, Greer, Grierson, Gregson, Greg, Gregg, and Gregory, Gregorson, Gregor.—These names are the anglicised forms of McGregor; some being the name of M'Grier. The clan Gregor, like the Galbraiths, and McLamonds, were outlawed in the early part of the 17th century, and an order of dispersal of the clan by "fire and sword" was issued against them by James VI. They were forbidden to use their own names, hence the various anglicised forms that appeared at an early period. Previous, in the 14th century, branches of the clan settled in Dumfries County, under Gilbrid Mac Gregor, son of Maol-Colum Mac Gregor, who died

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in 1374, where they, in later centuries assumed the names of Grierson, Grier, and Gregson, families of the Griers of Lag, Dumfries Co., settling in Co. Tyrone, and at Lurgan, Co. Armagh, and under the name of Gregson extending into the North-Western counties of England, in Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire.

The names in Gaelic are written Mac Greagair.

Gray.—This name in Ulster and Scotland is one of the three colour names assumed by septs of the Clan Lamond, Black being already referred to.

McAreavy is a form as also is Reavy, in Gaelic Mac Giolla-Riabhaich, from riabhach, brindled; also anglicised M'Ilwraith.

It is also the anglicised form of the Irish sept name Culreavy and Colreavy in the districts of Ballinalee and Drumlish in Co. Longford; Mohill in Co. Leitrim, and in Cavan. In Gaelic Mac Cúilriabhaigh, and of Greevy, a sept that occupied a district in the Barony of Boyle, Co. Roscommon. Father Woulfe gives it also the anglicised form of Greyhan, Greaghan, and Greahan in Co. Roscommon (O'Gréachain).

Goodwin—In the districts surrounding Omagh, Goodwin is an anglicised form of M'Goldrick, which sept occupied a district in that part of Tyrone.

Goodman.—In the districts surrounding Castleblaney, Co. Monaghan, the McGuigans have, in many cases, assumed the name of Goodman, and in the districts of Carrickmacross, in the same county, they have assumed the names of Pidgeon and Fidgeon. McGuigan takes the form of M'Quiggan and M'Wiggan in Galloway, and Wiggin in the I.O.M. Father Woulfe gives Mac Giollamhaith as the Gaelic of this anglicised name. Mag Uiginn is the correct form of M'Guigan.

Hood.—This name in Scotland is of early Celtic origin, I believe from the Pictish nation and later Gaelicised, as it was written early Hwde. In the I.O.M. it is now written Cudd, earlier Mac Hud, its corrected Gaelic form

We find it in Ulster written Mahood.

Holmes—This name in Ulster is the anglicised form of Mac Thómais. Father Woulfe gives the Gaelic form Mac Shómais, only quoting one form. The first form given is the recognised Scottish Gaelic form by Adams. McTavish and M'Cavis (Mac Thómhais) in the districts about Ballymoney and other parts of Co. Antrim is synonymous with Holmes and Thomson, a sept of the clan Campbell in this case.

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Hackett.—This name in the district of Clogher and those adjoining is the anglicised form of M'Gaughy; in the districts of Lower Fews, Co. Armagh, the anglicised form of M'Gaugy, those two names being forms of each other, in Gaelic Mag Eachaidh.

In the districts surrounding Carrick-on-Shannon, Co. Roscommon, the name Guckian (Mag Uiginn [?]) has been anglicised to Hackett.

Hunt.—This name is the anglicised form of Feighry (O'Fiachra) in the districts surrounding Birr, and the districts that surround Sligo town and Tubbercurry in that county, likewise in Fermanagh and Southern parts of Donegal it is the anglicised form of Feighney (O'Fiachna) and Feghany (O'Fiachna) in North Sligo; of O'Foy (O'Fiaich) in Limerick, Mayo and Galway; and according to Father Woulfe of Mac Confiaich in Co. Mayo.

Hunter.—This name in the Northern counties of Ulster is the anglicised form of M'Keighry and M'Keefry (Mac Fhiachra) and synonymously with Hunt it is the anglicised form of Feighney in the district surrounding Fermoy, Co. Cork, and the districts mentioned in North Connacht after the name Hunt. (O'Fiachra and O'Fiachna).

Some families of the name in Ulster are of Scottish origin, mostly from Ayrshire, and were a sept of the Stewarts of Bute, the Isle of Arran being their old district.

Hanley, Henley.—These names in the West of Scotland and the Isles are the anglicised forms of O'Hanley, a McDonald sept in South Uist Island.

Hutchinson.—This name is the anglicised form of M'Cutcheon, and I have seen it written in Gaelic Mac Huisdean.

Heron.—This name in Ulster, particularly in the North East, is a late anglicised form of M'Ilheron (Mac Giolla-Chearáin), a form of McElharan.

Hughson.—This name is the anglicised form of MacHuisdean, and they were a McLean sept.

Huie, Howie.—These two names are the anglicised forms of Mac Ahuie and Mac Ilghuie (Mac Giolla-dhuibh) a McLean sept in Argyle, also anglicised Black like the Clan Lamond sept in Lanark County. See Black, White, and Gray.

Hardiman, Harmon.—These two names are the anglicised forms of O' h-Argadáin; the first in the districts surrounding Gal-

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way City, and the second, Harmon, in that county and those adjoining.

Harrison.—This name in the first case is the anglicised form in the I.O.M. and in the English mainland counties of the north-west of the Manx name McHarry (Mac Giolla-charraigh or Mac Charraigh) related undoubtedly to the Galloway name of McIlharry. In Co. Mayo the name is the anglicised form of Harrihy (O' h-Earchadha). McHarrie is a Galloway form.

Henderson.—This name is the anglicised form of M'Kendry in the first case, and its Irish Gaelic form is Mac Ionnraic, and its Scottish Gaelic form is Mac Eanruig. The M'Kendrys or M'Kendrics held Kinbaan Castle in early times, which stands out on a white limestone rock on the Antrim coast north of Ballycastle. Its I.O.M. form is Kenry, and is also anglicised M'Henry in N.E. Ulster. Also Hendrie and Hendry.

The Clan Eanruig, as they were called, were chiefs of Glencoe, in Argyle, three hundred years before Robert Bruce granted it to the Lord of the Isles. The name is derived from Eanruig Mor, son of Nectan, who came from the district of Kinlochlevan in 1011.

Hall.—This name is an anglicised form of M'Call (Mac Chathail) a Scottish border sept, and variously anglicised as M'Hall, McAll, Kale, M'Kale, M'Gall, Magall, and Megall; the three latter names being written Mag Chathail, and principally found in Galloway and N.E. Ulster.

Haggart.—This name in Scotland and Ulster is the anglicised form of Mac An t-Sagart, a Ross sept, and also anglicised Target, and Taggairt, but have no common origin with Irish sept in Ulster, the sept of McEntaggart and McIntaggart, a good number of whom have also become Taggart.

Hanna, Hannay.—This name is of Galloway origin and is one of the "O" septs found in that part of Scotland, from which country they have spread into the most of the Ulster counties. The name is written A' Hannay in old Records, and is in Gaelic O' h-Annaidh.

Harpur, Harpurson.—These two names are the anglicised forms of Mac Chruiter, and are a sept of the Buchanans. M'Whirter in Scotland and in Ulster is another form.

Hardy, Hardie.—These two names are the anglicised forms of M'Hardy, a sept of both the clan McIntosh and clan Farquharson. The name is found in N.E. Ulster, and its Gaelic form is Mac Chardaigh.

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The name has no common origin with an Irish sept of the name of Hardy, which is the anglicised form of Mac Giolla-deacair.

Houston, Huston.—These two names are the anglicised forms of M'Quiston, M'Queston, and M'Quaston, in Gaelic Mac Uistean, a west of Scotland form of Hugh from the Norse Eystein. Another form of the name is Hewison. In Lancashire it takes the form of Hughesdon, the latter being of Norse origin.

In the northern part of Donegal, especially in the districts surrounding Stranorlar in that county, and in County Derry, the name McTaghlin, in Gaelic Mac An Teachlainn, is anglicised Huston and Houston, from what reason I am unable to tell. Hugh, a common Christian name in Ulster, is pronounced somewhat like "Que" in N.E. Ulster.

Hogg, Hogge.—According to Dr. O'Donovan the Gaelic form of these two names is Mac An Bhainbh.

Horseman.—Anglicised form of M'Caughey, from each, a horse, and eachaidhe, a horseman; hence Mac Eachaidh.

Hanson.—This name is the anglicised form of M'Kittrick in the districts surrounding Blackwatertown, on the borders of Armagh and Tyrone.

M'Kittrick in Co. Louth is a name of Danish origin, in Gaelic Mac Shitric.

It is written M'Getrick in Galloway and Northern Ulster (Mag Shitric). Another form is M'Whitrick.

Hewson.—This name in the first instance, in Ulster and the West of Scotland, is the anglicised form of a branch of the Mac Kay sept, in Gaelic Mac Aoidh. Secondly it is the anglicised form of the Connacht sept of McHugh (Mac Aodha), principally in the districts surrounding Tuam, in County Galway, and of Ennis, Co. Clare.

Humphry.—This name is the anglicised form assumed by numbers of the McAuliffe (Mac Amhlaibh) sept of Clanawley, Duhollow, Co. Cork.

The name Humphrey itself is of Cymric origin, and is found in Wales and Cornwall, and formerly in the Cymric Kingdom of Strathclyde.

Hawkins.—This name Hawkins is the anglicised forms of Haughian (O' h-Eachain) in Co. Down and adjoining counties.

Hyde.—This name in the district of Clonakilty, Co. Cork, is the anglicised form assumed by some of the O'Driscolls (O'Dris-

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ceóil) and of the O'Sheehans in North Cork. Whooley is another anglicised form assumed by the O'Driscolls in the same district. See Whooley.

Hatton.—This name in South Derry, parts of Antrim, and in North Down, is a shortened anglicised form of the Sept name McIlhatton (Mac Giolla-Chatain)—the Son of the Gille of St. Catain.

Hayes.—This name in Munster and the adjoining counties in Connacht and Leinster is the anglicised form of O'Hea (O h-Aodha).

Holland, Howland.—These two names are the anglicised forms of O'Houlahan in the I.O.M., and both names are found in the maritime counties on the adjoining English Mainland, in Gaelic O' h-Uallacháin.

Hill.—This name in Ulster is the anglicised form of O'Boyle (O'Baoghail) in many instances in the north-west districts in particular. Bole and Boal are forms of the name in the north-eastern districts.

Holly.—This name in South-Eastern Ulster is the anglicised form of M'Quillan, the County Louth sept, from Cuileann, holly, and I believe Hollywood comes from the same name, though said to come from O'Cuileanain. Hollywood is found in Armagh.

Hollywood.—See Holly.

Hughes.—The name Hughes is both of Welsh and Irish origin. In Ireland we have four septs of the name recorded. The first sept of O'Hughes (O' h-Aodha) occupied the district of Ballintubber, Co. Roscommon; the second sept occupied a district on the borders of the present counties of Donegal and Fermanagh, and O'Dugan, the Topographer, writes of them: "O'Hugh governs the prosperous cataract," i.e., the Falls of Assaroe. The third sept occupied a district in Iveagh, in South Down, and of this sept O'Dugan writes that O' h-Aodha "governs the men of Fearnmuighe." In the Charter granted to Newry by Muratach Mac Loughlin, King of Ireland in or about the year 1160, Donald O'Heda (O' h-Aodha), King of O'Neach (Iveagh), is referred therein as one of the nobles of Ulster.

This sept was either of the Pictish nation or of the Clan Rury, but I think of the former. Ulster was then circumscribed to the present counties of Down and Antrim, the Pictish nation ruling in the latter along with Louth from the Plains of Murhevne to Larne in Antrim.

The fourth sept occupied a district in the Western parts

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of the Barony of Turanny, Co. Armagh, chiefly in the Parish of Tynan. We haven't much information about this sept previous to the Seventeenth Century, but we find it often referred to afterwards.

Sir Phelim O'Neill was fostered by one of the O'Hughs sept, and Brian Boy O'Hughes was a principal leader of the sept at Tynan in the Rising of 1641. This sept is numerous in the Parish of Tynan, and in the adjoining Parishes of Aughaloo, Eglish, Donagh, Carntul and Derrynoose. This fourth sept claims the Red Hand, but I am inclined to believe they belong to the Iveagh sept.

Some families in Wexford are of Welsh origin, and families in Wales are descended from the Lords of Kymmer-Yn-Ediernion. The Welsh Hughes displays the Lion rampant, and the name is variously anglicised as Pugh, Pye, and Hews, the latter name being found in the ancient district of Strathclyde. The Welsh form is Ap'Hugh.

Halfpenny.—This name in South Louth, in the district of Navan, Co. Meath, and adjoining parts, is the anglicised form of Halpin (O'h-Ailpéin).

I have also seen it stated that the name was originally of Scottish extraction in Louth, which would render it to be written Mac Ailpein, but of this I haven't seen sufficient evidence, though several Scottish Septs settled in Co. Louth at the beginning of the 17th century.

Harrington.—This name is the anglicised form of Harroughton (O' h-Arrachtain) in Co. Kerry and North-Western Connacht; of O' h-Aireachtaigh in Donegal, North Connacht, Longford, and North Munster; and of O' h-Urdail in Co. Cork.

Hand, Handy.—This name is the anglicised form of three Irish sept names. In the districts of Clones, Co. Monaghan, and in that of Tullamore, King's County, the names McLave and M'Clave (Mac Láimh) has been anglicised Hand, from lámh, hand. Also to Handy and Maglave, the latter in Gaelic Mag Láimh.

In North Connacht the name Lavin (O'Láimhin) is changed to Hand, and the sept name O'Hand (O' h-Aodháin) or as some have anglicised it as Owens, have assumed the name of Hands. The latter sept was located in Co. Meath.

Ingoldsby.—Mac An Ghallóglaigh. See Golligly.

Innes.—This name is the anglicised form of McInnes (Mac Aonghais) and is found in most parts of Scotland and Ulster.

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Irvine.—This name in Scotland is the anglicised form of M'Irvine, mostly found in the latter form in Aberdeen Co. The name in S.W. Scotland is a sept of the Picts of the Solway, called the Selgovia by Ptolemy, and the name was later Gaelicised, its form being Mac Eireamháin. The name is confused with Irwin in Ulster.

Ianson.—This name is the anglicised form of MacIain, a McDonald sept, also anglicised M'Kane, M'Kean, and M'Keand.

Irwin.—This name in Ulster is an anglicised form of O' h-Eireamháin. It is confused with Irvine and Irving. The pronounciation of the name in most parts of Ulster is Horan and Oran, and probably the name is a branch of the O'Horan sept that migrated to the county Kerry about six hundred years ago from the borders of the present counties of Derry and Antrim.

Jamison.—This name is the anglicised form of McJames, a McDonald sept. It is also a sept of the Clan Gunn, and is also anglicised Jameson and Jamieson, in Gaelic Mac Sheumais.

M'Keamish is a form found in the West and North of Scotland.

Jennings.—This name is the anglicised form of Keoneen and O'Keoneen in the districts surrounding Tuam, Co. Galway, and in the most parts of Co. Sligo, in Gaelic Mac Sheóinín. The name means "Son of Little John," and is of Anglo-Norman origin.

Johnman.—This name in the County of Perth is the anglicised form of a sept of the Mac Iain, a McDonald sept who assumed this name about the end of the Eighteenth Century.

Judge.—This name is the anglicised form of McBrehony and Brehony, especially in the districts surrounding Boyle in Co. Roscommon; Tubbercurry in Co. Sligo, and also in Ballymote; practically, I may say, in all parts of North Connacht. The name in Gaelic is chiefly written Mac An Breitheamhnaigh, from breitheamh, a judge.

Johnson, Johnston.—These two names need a rather lengthy explanation. In the first case the name Johnson has been assumed by several of those bearing the names Makeon, M'Keon, McKeown, and Mac Eoin, in the districts surrounding Tuam, Co. Galway, and in several districts of Co. Sligo.

The names referred to are various forms of the original Gaelic Mac Eóin.

The reference to M'Keown here, which is another form

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of M'Keon in Connacht, needs explaining. This name in Connacht has no connection it seems with the Ulster septs of that name. The M'Keowns of Co. Antrim and Co. Derry are a Gaelicised sept of the Scottish sept of Bisset whose district was principally in the Glens of that part of Antrim occupied later by the McDonnells, the sept taking its name of Mac Eóin from one, Eóin Bisset, of that Scottish family. The other sept of the M'Keowns, located in Co. Armagh, are of a quite different origin. The M'Keowns were identified as Erinach of the Parish of Derrynoose, Keady, Co. Armagh, for centuries, and another sept was identified as Erinachs of Creggan—"Creggan of the Green Bushes"—about which Art McCovey, the Co. Armagh Gaelic bard has sung. This name in Gaelic is Mac Eogháin—the "Son of Owen." Other forms are M'Geown and M'Guone; in Gaelic Mag Eoghain, substituting "Mag" in place of "Mac," which is a common feature of several names in Northern Ireland, the Southern part of Argyle, and in Galloway in Scotland. In the district of Pointzpass, Co. Armagh, where many of the inhabitants are of Scottish origin, the name M'Cheyne, an equivalent to the Irish McShane, has been anglicised Johnston and Johnson. The name M'Cheyne is a shortened form of McIlcheyne, a sept found in Bute, Galloway and Glenshee; in Gaelic Mac Giolla-Seáin.

It is the anglicised form of McShan in North Tyrone, and McShane in the districts adjoining Armagh City, and in the Fews in Co. Armagh; also in the districts surrounding Cavan it is the anglicised form of McShane; in Gaelic Mac Seáin. Some of the M'Keans, a McDonald sept, have assumed the name of Johnston. Several families of the Johnstons of Dumfries are found in the Counties of Armagh, Antrim and Fermanagh, and it is reckoned these families are of Gaelic origin, having changed the name from Mac Iain to Johnston at an early period, as many Scottish septs assumed anglicised names previous to the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314.

Kegg, Keig.—These two names in the I.O.M. are the anglicised forms of Mac Thaidhg.

Kewis.—This name in the I.O.M. is the anglicised form of Mac Uais, meaning the "Noble's Son." Hence Colla Uais, or Colla the Noble, the 121st King of Ireland and the ancestor of numerous Scottish clans.

Keillips.—This name in Ulster and Scotland is a later anglicised form of M'Killop (Mac Fhilib), a McDonald sept.

Kewley.—This name in the I.O.M. is one of the anglicised forms of McAuley (Mac Amhalghaidh). See Cowley.

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Kettrick.—This is an anglicised form of M'Kittrick (Mac Shitric)

Knee.—O'Niadhe. See Neville.

Knowland.—This name in the I.O.M. and the adjoining English mainland is the anglicised form of the Irish sept O'Nolan (O'Nualláin).

Kidney.—This name is another anglicised form of Duane (O'Dubháin) in Co. Cork.

Kyle.—This Scottish name is the anglicised form of Mac Suile; this name being found synonymously with Kyle in Co. Antrim.

King.—This name is the anglicised form of about four Irish sept names and some Scottish names.

First the names McAree, Mac An-Ree and Muckaree have been anglicised King (Mac A' Raoi).

In the districts surrounding Oughterard, Co. Galway, the name Cunree (O'Conraoi), and Connery (Mac Conraoi) in Co. Kerry; O'Cionga in King's Co., Westmeath, and adjoining counties, have respectively anglicised King. One of the latter sept, the O'Cingas, was a witness to the old Irish Deed between Mac Geoghegan and "The Fox" O'Catherney. In Orghiall and the more Southern parts of Ulster the Connerys (Mac Conraoi) have, in many cases assumed the name of King.

Kneale.—This is one of the I.O.M. forms of McNeill. See Neilson and Nelson (Mac Néill).

Kilpatrick, Kirkpatrick.—These two names are of Scottish origin and are synonymous with M'Ilpatrick and McIlpederick in the districts surrounding Ballymoney and other parts of Northern Antrim; in Downpatrick district, Co. Down; Innishowen, Co. Donegal; and Pointzpass, Co. Armagh; in Irish Gaelic Mac Giolla-Phádraic; the Scots Gaelic form being Mac Ghille-Phádruig, and also anglicised Patterson.

Kale.—This surname is the anglicised form of McKale and McCall with their other forms; in Gaelic Mac Cathail. See Hall.

Kirk.—This name in Ulster and Scotland is the anglicised form of Mac Giolla-Chirce.

Kingston.—This name is the anglicised form of Mac Clochaire, Irish of McCloughry, from Cloch, a stone, and Righ, king.

Kneen, Kaneen.—These two names are of Manx origin and the Gaelic form is written Mac Cianain.

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Kay.—This name is of Gaelic origin in the I.O.M. and is found commonly in Lancashire and Cheshire, and in the large manufacturing districts surrounding Liverpool and Manchester. It is the equivalent of the Scottish sept names MacKay and MacKie, and is found in various forms, namely, Kaye, Keye, Key, Kee, Kie, and Quay, the latter form being the most common in the I.O.M. In Gaelic Mac Aoidh.

Kennedy.—This name in N.E. Ulster is of Scottish origin, in Gaelic Mac Ceanadaidh, according to Dr. McBain, who derives it from the Irish Ceinneidigh, ugly head.

This Scottish sept belonged to Ayrshire, the North part of Galloway, and the name is found in Argyle and Inverness. The McKennedys were formerly Lords of Bargany in Ayr. and Earls of Carrick. The family name of the Earls of Casselis was Kennedy. Wm. Buchanan says the McKennedys were originally descended from the once potent surname "of the Mac Kennedys of Ireland."

Keyse.—This is the Americanised form of O'Casey.

Kermode.—According to Moore, the Manx historian, this name is a form of McDermott (Mac Dearmuida) in the I.O.M.

Kermeen.—This name in the I.O.M. was earlier written Mac Heremon, according to Moore, and is the Manx equivalent to Irwin, Erwin, and Curwin, the latter being a Cumberian form. In Gaelic Mac Eireamhóin.

Leishman.—Mac Giolla-Iosa. See Gillies.

Lukes, Lucas.—These two names in Ulster and the West of Scotland are anglicised forms of MacLucais, a Clan Lamond sept. The I.O.M. form is Clucas, the "Ma" of "Mac" dropped.

Lang, Laing.—These two names in Kintyre and the Province of Galloway are the anglicised forms of a sept of the McDonalds in Kintyre called O'Loynachan, changing the name in the 18th century.

Love, Lovie.—These two names are the anglicised forms of both Irish and Scottish septs. In the first case Love, in North Connacht, is the anglicised form of O'Gara.

Secondly, both names are the anglicised forms of M'Kinnon, the Scottish sept name, and are found in Ulster and Scotland.

The M'Kinnons, or as the name is written in Gaelic, Mac Fhionghuinn, were located in Mull. The name

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was written McFingon in 1400, and is also written in Gaelic Mac Ionmhuinn, meaning "Beloved Son," hence the anglicised forms of Love and Lovie. The name is derived from Fionngon, fair-born. They were connected with Iona in the Fifteenth Century, and one of the name, John M'Kinnon, was the last Abbot.

The chief of the clan was at Iona in 1606 when the "Statutes of Icolmkill" were enacted.

Lynas, Lyness.—In the vicinity of Downpatrick and Southern parts of Co. Down the name McAleenan (Mac Giolla-Fhionnain) has been anglicised Lynas and Lyness.

Lynn, Lynd, Linn.—These three names are the anglicised forms of the Co. Antrim sept of O'Flynn (O'Floinn) that occupied the ancient district of Hy-Tuertre in East of the present Co. Antrim. These three names are general throughout the North-Eastern Counties of Ulster, particularly in Co. Antrim and Belfast City.

Loftus.—This name is the anglicised form of O'Loughnan (O'Lachtnain) in the districts surrounding Gort and Mountbellow in Co. Galway, and Cong, Co. Mayo. It is also anglicised Loftis. Loftus and Lofthouse are of Yorkshire origin.

Lundy, Lindie, Linden.—These three names are the anglicised forms assumed by some of the McAlinden in Co. Down, especially in the districts about Downpatrick and in the Southern parts of the county. In Gaelic Mac Giolla-Fhionntain.

L'Estrange.—This name is the anglicised form, and a strange adventure as well, of the name Mac Conchoigcríche.

Lyons, Lines, Lyne.—These three names have been assumed by many of the Lehanes and Lyhanes in the Co. Cork and parts of County Kerry; in Gaelic O'Liatháin. The first name Lyons has also been assumed by the Co. Donegal sept, O'Liatháin. See Lane.

Lindsay.—This name is the anglicised form of about three sept names. First, it has been assumed by some of the Co. Down sept Linchy (O'Loingsigh), secondly by a McDonald sept, Mac Loingsigh, in Argyle, and thirdly by M'Clintock (Mac Giolla-Fhiontóg), and also said to be assumed along with Lynd, the anglicised form of O'Floinn in Antrim. See Lynd.

Lecky, Leckie.—These two names are the anglicised forms of M'Cleery (Mac A' Chléirich), also anglicised McAlery,

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McLeery, M'Clery, McAlary, and Clarke. The sept was located in Crow-Leckie, in Dumbarton Co., Scotland; Gilfelan McAllan and others were tried at Stirling Assizes in 1477 for the murder of Gillespie McClery.

Lowry, Lowrison.—These two names are the anglicised forms of a Galloway sept, Mac Labharaigh. The Earls of Belmore, Fermanagh, whose ancestors came from Dumfries Co., are of the Lowrys of Galloway. The name is also anglicised Lowrie, and, I believe, Laurie, Lawrie, and Laurison are other forms. A sept of the O'Lowrys of Pictish origin ruled in South Co. Down along with O'Mores, O'Lalors, and O'Loingsighs, septs of the Pictish nation.

Ludovic.—This name in Scotland has been assumed for Maoldonich. The name is from the German Ludwig, and what relation it has to Maoldonich is as great a Scottish mystery as the name Archibald in its relation to the name Gillespie (Gille-Easpuig).

Lee.—This name is the anglicised form of three or more Irish sept names. The O'Lees (O'Laidhigh) of Galway, who were located in two districts in that County, were Doctors to the O'Flahertys. Another sept of the name was located in Munster. Another physician sept, Mac An Leagha, was located on the borders of the English Pale, anglicising the name also to Leigh. The N.E. Ulster name is of Scottish origin and of the Mac An Leigh, the physician sept in Dumbarton Co. who have assumed the name of M'Clay and Livingstone.

Leitch.—This name in Scotland is a form of M'Aleece (Mac Giolla-Iosa).

Lester, Lister.—These two names in Ulster and Scotland are anglicised forms of McInlester (Mac An Leastair). See Fletcher.

Loudan.—This name was assumed by a branch of the Clan Campbell, and the name in Gaelic would invariably be Mac Caillean, i.e., McCallion. In Galloway some branches of those Campbells of Loudour assumed the name of McCambill, families of the name settling in Co. Down in the middle of the 17th century, some of whose descendants went to America about 1760, settling in Ohio and Kentucky, where they yet retain the name of McCampbell, 1922.

Livingstone.—This name is the anglicised form of two Scottish sept names, one in the North, known as Mac Leay, in Gaelic Mac Dhuinnsheibhe, some of whom assumed the name of Dunlap also, the other, a Dumbarton Co. sept, who were

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physicians; in Gaelic Mac An-Leigh, the "Son of the Doctor." William Livingstone, the bard, belonged to the Argyle sept of Mac Dhuinnshleibhe. This latter name is anglicised to M'Clew and M'Glew in Ulster.

Lamb.—This name is the anglicised form of O'Loan in Orghiall, County Louth and Cavan; in Gaelic O'Luain. The Staff of St. Dympna was kept at Tydavnet (Tigh-Damhnat)—House of Damhnat), Co. Monaghan, for many generations in the family of O'Loans who later anglicised the name Lamb.

Lambie, Lammie.—These two names in N.E. Ulster and the West of Scotland are the anglicised forms of the clan name Mac Lamond (Mac Laomuinn, S.G.), likewise anglicised M'Clymont, etc.

Landers.—This name is one of the anglicised forms of Gillanders and Landrish (Mac Giolla-Andreis). See Anderson.

Lavelle.—This name is the anglicised form O'Maolfhabhail, a Donegal sept, who ruled along with the O'Bruadairs "over the Clan Forgusa of Red Arms" in that county. It appears that some people are under the impression that the name is of French origin, and give it the pronounciation of Là-velle, the usual pronounciation I have heard amongst the old folk being Láv-elle.

Lemon, Lemmon, Leeman, Lemondson.—These four names are anglicised forms of M'Clymont (Mac Laomuinn). Buchanan says the Clan Lamond is descended from Lamond O'Neill, son of one of the O'Neills, Princes of Ulster. The dexter hand on the clan crest would lead to a confirmation of Buchanan's statement.

Lennox.—This name was assumed by a Buchanan sept, consequently the Gaelic of the name is Mac Ausalain. See Buchanan.

Lees, Leece.—These two names are anglicised forms of McAleece, both names being found in the I.O.M. and the adjoining English mainland; Lees being found also in Scotland, in Gaelic, Mac Giolla-Iosa. See Gillies.

Lardner.—This is the anglicised form of Largnan (O'Largnáin) an Orghiall sept. Also anglicised Largan.

Lane.—This name in N.W. Ulster is the anglicised form generally of the Donegal sept O'Liatháin, and in N.E. Ulster and Scotland it is the anglicised form of McLean (Mac Giolla-Eóin), or as Dr. McBain writes it in his work, Mac' Illeá-

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thain). The name is also a shortened form of O'Lehane (O'Liatháin) in Co. Cork.

Lord.—This name has been assumed by some of the Teirney sept (O'Tighearnaigh) in Co. Galway, and by M'Kernan (Mac Thighearnáin) in Co. Cavan. See Masterson.

Lilly.—This name is the anglicised form of Mac Gailghil in the Western Counties of Ulster.

Laughland.—This name is the Manx form of McLachlan (Mac Lachláin).

Leonard.—This name is the anglicised form of five or more Irish sept names. The Mac Giolla-Fhionnain sept that ruled in Muintir Pheodachain, Co. Fermanagh, have mostly all anglicised their name Leonard, though some under name of McAlinion, McAlinan and McAlingin are found in the Southern part of the county.

Lynane (O'Luineáin), Lunneen (O'Luinín) and Lenane (O'Luineàin) in the districts about Mallow, Co. Cork, the Eastern parts of Roscommon; and at Listowel, Co. Kerry, respectively, have changed the name to Leonard.

It has also been assumed by members of the O'Looney sept (O'Luinigh) of Muintirloney, in N.W. Tyrone, and by Gilshenan and Mac Uinnsionnáin (Nugent) in Co. Cavan; the Gaelic of Gilshenan being written Mac Giolla-t-Seanain. In Fermanagh and Monaghan the name Lennon (O'Loinín) is also changed to Leonard.

Little, Littleton.—The names Begg (O'Beig), Beggan (O'Beagain), and Beggedon (O'Beagadain) respectively, have been anglicised Little in the districts of North Sligo, Cootehill, in Co. Cavan; Monaghan and Drogheda; the name Biggane being changed to Littleton in the districts about Castlerea in North Connacht, and about Tulla. And of MacFingan, a Kintyre sept, the latter being the origin of the N.E. Ulster and S.W. of Scotland Littles.

May.—This name is the anglicised form in Ulster and the West of Scotland of a sept in Kintyre. They were Lords of Keil. The Rev. Duncan O'May was minister of Keil in 1638, as well as Lord of Keil. Donald O'Mey, a graduate of Glasgow University, 1622, had the Church of Keil, Southend, Kintyre, and was minister at Lochkead, Campbelltown, in 1639. Cornelius O'May was Dean of Kintyre in the 16th century. The name in Gaelic is O'Meadhaich, and the sept belongs to the McDonalds. The name is also anglicised Omey, like Adrain, another Kintyre sept.

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Loney, Lownie.—These two names are respectively of Manx and Scottish origin; the first in the I.O.M., and the second in Scotland, and also found in N.E. Ulster; correctly written in Gaelic Mac Luinigh and Mac Luanaigh. See Clowney.

Moore, Mure, Muir, Moir.—These four names are the anglicised forms of the ancient O'More clan in Ulster. The O'Mores formerly occupied a district in S.W. Co. Down, near the Great Wall of Ulster, and they were one of the leading clans of the Pictish nation in Ulster. Some time in the 11th century, at the instance of the Prince of Sth. Leinster, Donal Mac Giolla-Padraic, they went South to his assistance along with the O'Lalors, who occupied the S.E. parts of Down, and McAboys and other Pictish septs; the Munster septs having invaded Leinster. The Pictish septs under the O'Mores, severely defeated the Munster septs, and the O'Mores, with the other septs, settled in Leix. The O'Mores made Disart, near Dunamase, four miles from Port Leix, their head place of residence.

The O'Mores of Co. Kerry are of the same origin.

O'Dugan, the Topographer, refers to the O'Mores as "O'Mordha of the Red Helmits." Melaghlan O'More, son of Lord of Leix, was married to Catherine, daughter of Con O'Neill of Tyrone, and his great-grandson, the famous Rory Og O'More, the founder of the Catholic Defenders, was treacherously assassinated in 1578 by Fitzpatrick of Ossory. The above Melaghlan O'More was grandfather of Rory O'More, father of Rory Og, grandfather of Roger O'More, the founder of the Irish Confederation of 1641, and father of the mother of General Patrick Sarsfield.

The Mures of Ayrshire and Muirs of Dumfries-shire are of Irish origin, the name being common in both counties. The Moores of Cumberland and other parts of the N.W. Counties of England are of the same origin. The Mures of Rowallan, Ayrshire, are descended from Gilchrist Mure, who was given the lands of Rowallan in reward for his service to Alexander, King of Scotland, at the Battle of Largs in 1232. A descendant of this Gilchrist Mure, Sir William Mure, wrote a genealogical history of the Mures, entitled "The Historie and Descent of the House of Rowallane, written by Sir William Mure, Knight of Rowallane, written in, or prior to, 1657." This work was published in Glasgow in 1825, and Sir William Mure distinctly tells us that the Mures came originally from "the ancient Tribe of O'More in Ireland." The Moore's Fort families and those of Moore's Lodge, Co. Antrim, are branches of the O'Moores of Cumberland.

The Moores of Molenan, Co. Derry, and of Garvay House, Aughnacloy, Co. Tyrone, are families of the O'Mures of

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Ayrshire, of the family of Gilchrist Mure of Rowallan previously referred to.

The Moores of Moore's Hall, County of Mayo, claim descent from the family of Blessed Thomas More, and in the Memoirs of Blessed Thomas More, published in London in 1727, the family is described of the O'Mores who came out of Ireland.

The Moores of the I.O.M. are of the same clan, and the name More was the common form down to the end of the 16th century.

Moore, the Historian of the I.O.M., who is not ashamed to write his name O'Mordha, says: "The O'Mores were a powerful sept in Ireland."

Jenkin Moore is given as Breive (Breatheamh) or Deemster of the I.O.M. in 1499, in the Manx Statute Law Book.

Masterson, Masterman, Masterton.—These three names are the anglicised forms of M'Kernan in S.W. Ulster, in South Fermanagh and in Co. Cavan. It is also rendered McMasters. In the second case it is in N.E. Ulster and Scotland the anglicised form of Mac Master (Mac Mháighistir), a sept of the Mac Farlanes in Dumbarton Co., Scotland.

Merry.—This name is one of the anglicised forms of Houlahan (O' h-Uallachain).

Meickle.—This name is an anglicised form of Mac Micheal (Mac Micheil), a clan Lamond sept.

Melland.—This name is the Manx anglicised form of O'Mallon. The pronounciation of this name comes nearer to the way O'Mallon (O'Meallain) was pronounced up to the last decades of the 19th century, i.e., O'Mellan.

Milne, Milling.—These two names are the anglicised forms of McMillan, the former mostly found in Aberdeen Co., and the latter form in the Ulster Counties of Antrim and Down. Mac Maoilein correctly.

Mines, Moynes.—These two names are the anglicised forms of O'Muidhin, and are found in the County of Armagh and those adjoining southwards.

Munroe, Monroe.—These two names are the anglicised forms of Mac An Rothaich, a clan located in Cromarty in the North of Scotland, and descended from Donald O'Kane and his sept who went from the banks of the River Roe, in Derry, and settled at Ferindonald (Fearr an Domhnuill), in that

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county, hence the name of Monroe, from the River Roe in Co. Derry.

Mungle.—This name is an anglicised form of McMonigle (Mac Maongail), the County Donegal Sept Name.

Murchison, Murchie.—These two names are the anglicised forms of Mac Murchadha, a North of Scotland sept; also anglicised Morrow, McMorrow, and Morrowson in Ulster.

Morrow, Morrowson.—Mac Murchadha. See Murchison.

Maynes.—This name in Co. Tyrone and South Fermanagh is the anglicised form of Mac Manus (Mac Maghnuis). It is also anglicised Mayne. The name in Scotland and its other forms Mann, Manson, and McMaynes, are the anglicised form of the Scottish sept MacMaghnuis.

Moss.—This name in N.W. Ulster is the anglicised form of the Donegal sept name Mulmona (O'Maolmóna).

Matthews, Mathews.—These two names in Co. Louth and adjoining parts are the anglicised forms of the Mac Mahons of Orghiall (in Gaelic Mac Mathghamhna).

Millar.—This name is the name of a branch of the Clan Mac Farlane of the County of Dumbarton, Scotland, and would, therefore, be Mac Phárlain.

Markham.—The name is the anglicised form of the Munster sept of O'Marcachain, in that province also anglicised Ryder. See Markey after the name Ryder.

Micklebride.—This name is an anglicised form of McGilbride (Mac Giolla-Bríghde). See Gibson.

Monks.—In the County and City of Dublin, and those parts mostly included in the old English Pale, the name Monks is the direct anglicised form of Monaghan (O'Manachain).

Marley.—This name is the anglicised form of an old Irish sept in the County of Mayo, and in Co. Limerick; in Gaelic O'Mearlaigh. The name shouldn't be confused with a Northumbrian family of the name Marley that settled in Ireland in the Seventeenth Century.

Mellows.—This name is the anglicised form of O'Maol-Iosa, earlier Mac Maoil-Iosa, and rendered Malise and Mellis in the North of Scotland. The sept was located in Co. Leitrim and belonged to the Clan Rury of Emania, more correctly

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the Pictish nation in Ulster. O'Dugan writes of the sept: "Mac Maoil-Iosa of the fair countenance" ruled over Magh Breacraidhe, which district was located in the present County of Leitrim.

Monday, Munday, Mundy.—These three names in S. West Ulster and adjoining parts of North Connacht, particularly in the County of Cavan, Lisnaskea in Co. Fermanagh, and Clones, Co. Monaghan, are the anglicised forms of McAloon, M'Clune, and McLune; in Gaelic Mac Giolla-Eóin.

Montgomery.—In the districts about Armagh and in the Lower Fews districts of that County, and in the Eastern parts of Co. Down, the names M'Glammery and Maglamery have been changed to Montgomery. M'Gomery (Mag Iomaire), a Galloway sept name has also been changed to Montgomery in many cases. See Bigger. Mag Ghiolla-Ambróis is the correct Gaelic form of M'Glammery.

Mortimer.—In North Connacht, particularly, the Irish sept name Mortagh and Murtagh (O'Muircheartaigh) has been changed to the Norman name of Mortimer.

Milford.—This name is the anglicised form of an old Co. Donegal sept name O'Maolfoghmhair.

Mahood.—Mac hUid. See Hood.

Mathieson, Matheson.—These two names are the anglicised forms of the Scottish clan name Mac Mhathan. Its earlier form was Mac Mathghamhna, similar to the Irish form of M'Mahon. Some of the clan still retain a lesser anglicised form in McMathan. Matthewson is another form assumed.

Matthewson.—Mac Mhathain. See Mathieson.

Megall, Magall.—These two names are a Galloway form of McCall, found in N.E. Ulster, also written M'Gale. In Gaelic Mag Chathail. See Hall.

Montague.—This name is the anglicised form of Teague and McTeague in Co. Tyrone and bordering counties; in Gaelic Mac Taidhge.

Molyneux.—This name has been assumed by some of the O'Mulligan sept in the Midland Counties of Ireland; in Gaelic O'Maolagain.

Milligan, Milliken.—These two names are of the "O" septs in Galloway; in Gaelic O'Maolagain. The name is common in Dumfries County and in North-East Ulster.

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Meer.—This name is the Americanised form of O'Meagher (O'Meachair).

Makin.—This name in the I.O.M. is the anglicised form of Mac Cuinn.

Makinson.—This name in the I.O.M. is related to the Galloway sept name McMicking.

Maghery.—This name is very scarce, its Gaelic form being O'Maolmochairghe. It has been anglicised Early in North-West Ulster. See Early.

Megaw, Magaw.—These two names are the anglicised forms of Mag Adhamh. The other forms of the name are M'Gaw and M'Gaw. This name is found mostly in Galloway and in N.E. Ulster. The name has about 9 other anglicised forms.

Meharg, Maharg.—These two names are the shortened anglicised forms of McIlhargy. Other forms are McIlharg and McElhargy; in Gaelic the name is written Mac Giolla-Chairge, and is mostly found in Galloway and in Ulster, particularly in S.E. Derry.

Mehaffy.—This name is one of the numerous anglicised forms of the Scottish sept name Mac Dhuibh-shithe who were located in Colonsay for generations up to the beginning of the Seventeenth Century, when the clan was scattered, many passing over into Ulster. The name is variously anglicised, namely: Mac Duffie, Duffie, McAfee, McFee, McPhee, McPhie McFie, M'Haffie, M'Haffy, M'Covvie, M'Covie, M'Guffie, M'Guffog, McAffer, and M'Caffer; the four latter forms being found in Galloway. The most of the forms given are found in Ulster, and considering the number of the sept, we find under the various forms, it must number a large sept.

Morrison, Morison.—These two names are the anglicised forms of two septs in Argyle and the Western Isles. The first sept of Morrison and Morison were known as the Clann Mhic Gille-Mhoire. This sept occupied Lewis and Harris; the Lewis sept being Hereditary Breatheamhs or Judges of that Island for generations; the Harris sept being Hereditary Armourers and Smiths. The name of these septs in Gaelic is written Mac Gille-Mhoire in the Scots' dialect of that language.

The other Morrison septs were located in Argyle, one in Glengarry, who fought under the McDonalds; the other sept being Standard-bearers to the McLeans of Duart.

The Gaelic form of the latter septs is O'Moireasdan, ear-

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lier O'Bríosáin, i.e., Bryson, a name frequently found in Ulster. Another anglicised form of the Lewis and Harris septs is Gilmour and McGilmour.

A century back the I.O.M. form of this latter name was McVorrey, now Morrison. In St. Columba's College, Rathfarnham, Dublin, may be seen the Clonmany Relic of St. Columcille, called the "Misach." This relic was in the possession of the O'Morrison family of the N.W. of Ireland for generations, when they sold it. Mac Morrison is found in Rathlin Island.

Nelson.—The origin of this name needs a lengthy note to make it clear. In the I.O.M. the name Nelson was written early Mac Neill, and during the various stages of anglicisation it arrives at its present form, the name being common on the island, the changes reading "Neillson," "Nealson," "Neleson," and finally "Nelson." One, Nial, was King of Man in 914, according to the Egilla Saga, and, in 1430 A. D., the name was written Nealson in the Southern part of the Island, and Nelsson in 1511. Other anglicised forms the name has taken are Kneale and Neild. In Ulster in the earlier part of the 19th century Neilson was the common form, and towards the end of that century that form had given place to Nelson.

The origin of Niall itself is of great antiquity in Irish history, and it is to the Nialls of Ulster we must trace the origin of the name.

The Norsemen adopted Niall under the form of Njal, and Njal is the prominent figure in the "Saga of Burnt Njal," which deals with the early Irish settlers in Iceland.

Some Scottish bearers of the name Neilson claim for it a Norse origin because the name Niellsson is common in Scandinavia, brought there by Gaelic settlers in that country, and likewise in Denmark, where it has become Nigel.

The early Norsemen had no surnames but took such names as "Sword-wielder" or similar warlike names, and the very earliest written works of Iceland and Scandinavia declare that the name "Niellsson" is of Irish origin, which has no meaning in the languages of the Scandinavian nations. The Scandinavians adopted Irish and Scottish clan names, and brought such names as "Jansen," "Johanssen," and "Neallssen" into Scandinavian usage as well as that of Gaelic origin who settled there.

Those of the names Nelson and Neilson may rest assured that the name is of Irish origin, and belonged principally to Ulster, and was in high esteem in ancient times when Niall of the Nine Hostages raided the Britons and waged war against the Romans; written in Gaelic Mac Néill.

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Nogher.—This name is the anglicised form of a sept of the O'Connors (O'Conchobhair), who ruled in Western Hy Breasail or Ui Breasail Macha, now a part of the O'Neilland Baronies in County Armagh, along with the O'Longans and O'Duvanys; the O'Larkins and O'Garveys ruling in Eastern Hy Breasail; the O'Heaneys ruling in Clan Kearney, now the district of Markethill, Co. Armagh.

In the districts surrounding Banbridge, in the Northern parts of Co. Armagh, and about Downpatrick, the name is anglicised respectively Noher, Nogher, and Nocker.

I must refer to another sept name in Ulster, that is, McNogher. This name is distinct from the above sept name. In the districts of Ballymoney, Co. Antrim, and the district surrounding Limavady, and other parts of S.E. Derry, the names McNogher, McNoher, Menocher, Minogher, and McNoger are the anglicised forms of an ancient sept in Co. Derry. McNogger of this sept was the right hand man of Seáin Mór O'Néill.

This sept, formerly O'Connor, ruled for centuries over Cianachta, in Co. Derry, before they were dispossessed by the O'Kanes of the Kinel Owen. They were of the Eoghanacht of Munster, descended from Teige, son of Cian, son of Oilioll Olum, King of Cashel in the 3rd century, and from their ancestor Cian, the district got the name of Cianachta.

It seems that the Munstermen must have had a base in Derry and Northern Antrim from which they passed over into Scotland, establishing the Eoghanacht Clans in Mar and other parts of Aberdeen, in Stirling, and in Dumbarton, the High Stewarts of Mar in Aberdeen, and of Lennox (Leamhna) in Stirling, being descended from Corc of the Eoghanacht. This colonisation of Scotland by the Irish Scots occurring long before the colonisations led by Fergus Mac Erc, who was of the line of Conn of the Hundred Battles.

Nestor.—This name is of Scottish origin, and some of its other forms are M'Kenestry, McNestry, and M'Kinstry; M'Kinstrie in Galloway. The name in Gaelic is Mac An Adhastair.

Neeson.—This name is mostly found in North-East Ulster. Its form in Gaelic is O'Naossein.

Neilson.—This name is the anglicised form of McNeill. It is found in Scotland, Ulster and the I.O.M. Within latter times it has been changed to Nelson, a name of the same origin. In passing, I may mention that McNeill has also been rendered M'Neillage and McNeillaige; the Gaelic form

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of which is Mac Neill-Og, meaning "Young McNeill." See Nelson.

Neville.—This name was assumed by the County Kerry sept O'Neidhe who ruled next to the O'Conaire (Connery) sept in that County; also anglicised Knee and Nee in South Connacht and Munster.

Norton.—O'Neachtain. See Natten.

Neale.—This name is the anglicised form of McNeill in the I.O.M. A family of this name in England claim to be of Danish origin. See Nelson and Neilson.

Neney.—This name is an anglicised form of O'Neney, a South Tyrone sept.

Nicholl, Nicholson.—These two names in Ulster and Scotland are the anglicised forms of McNicholl (Mac Neacail). The McNichols ruled in the North-West of Scotland and became a broken clan at an early period, some of the name passing over to the North-West of Ireland, and those passing South assuming the name of Nicholson; and those of the name in Cumberland and Westmoreland are undoubtedly of Scottish origin. The two names Nicholl and Nicholson are found synonymously in parts of North-East Ulster.

Nish.—This name is the anglicised form of McNish (Mac Naois) and was a sept of the McGregors. It is found in Scotland, Ulster, and in the I.O.M. Other forms of this name are McAnish, Mannis, Mannice, Meneice, M'Neice, and McNeece and also M'Creesh (Mac Raois), this latter form being an example of the interchange of "N" to "R" in the language of Ulster and that spoken in former times in Galloway. Mac Neice was Governor of the Glens of Antrim under the MacDonnells.

Nevin, Nevins, Nevinson, Nevison.—These four names are the anglicised forms of the Scottish name McNevin. The Gaelic form is Mac Giolla-Naoimhein.

This name McNevin has no relationship with the Connacht sept of the same name McNevin, which in its original form is Mac Cnaimhin. Co. Galway is its location.

Natten.—This name is one of the anglicised forms of O'Neachtain, the other forms being Norton and Nocton. The O'Neachtains occupied the district immediately West of Athlone. Neachtan is of Pictish origin.

North.—This name in the County of Westmeath, particularly about Mullingar, is synonymous with Ultagh. Ultagh (Ultach)

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is Gaelic of Ulsterman, and it is very probable, if there is no other information available, that Ultagh may be a shortened form of the Co. Donegal sept name M'Anulty (Mac An Ultaigh), the "Son of the Ulsterman." The Co. Down Clan McDunlevy (Mac Duinnshleibhe) were known as "Ultagh"—a sobriquet, and were also called O'Haughy (O'h-Eachaidh). A sept of the name McAnulty occupied a district in Co. Cavan. The Donegal sept occupied a district in Tir Hugh, and the name is common in that County and about Gallan, Co. Mayo.

The name Ultagh would therefore belong to the Co. Cavan sept.

Nugent.—This name is of Norman origin in Ireland, and the name is derived from John de Wynchedoun. The first of the Nugents came to Ireland with Henry II. in 1171, and the Marquis of Westmeath is descended from the Norman knight that came at that time. Enchidon was a form of Nugent in the 16th century, as we read that Mac Carthy More and James Fitzmaurice laid siege to the Abbey of Tracton on the 16th of June, 1569, and killed John Enchidon and all his men. Afterwards we read the Nugents of Tracton took the Irish Confederation side in the Rising of Tracton took the Irish Confederation side in the Rising of 1641, and strangely enough in the Fews district of Co. Armagh it takes the form of Mac Uinnseacháin.

The reason I refer to Nugent at all is that the names Gilshenan and Gilsenan in the districts of Ardee, Drumconrath, and adjoining parts in Louth and Meath, in Gaelic Mac Giolla-t-Seanáin, is synonymous with Mac Uinnseannain, the Gaelicised form of Nugent. Mac Giolla-t-Seanáin has been anglicised Leonard in S.W. Ulster.

Neight, Night.—These two names are anglicised forms of the Scottish name M'Knight (Mac Neachtain), other anglicised forms being Knight, M'Night, M'Nite, and McNeight. Also McNaught. Most of all these forms being found in Ulster and Galloway.

Ould.—The name is an anglicised form of McAuld, another form being Auld. It seems the Gaelic form of the name is Mac Cathail. See Hall.

Omey.—O'Meadhaigh. See May.

Orr.—This name is an old Renfrew County name and was a sept of the Campbells. Written early Mac Ure; in Gaelic Mac Iomhaire.

Oman.—This name is an anglicised form of McOman, a Bute sept.

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O'Docharty.—This sept name belongs to the old Thanes of Cawdor. We find a Donald O'Dochartie in Islay in 1629.

Oats, Oates, Otes.—All these three names are the anglicised forms of Quirk (O'Cuirc), from Coirce, oats.

Oaks.—This name is the anglicised form of Darragh and Darroch, a Scottish name in Antrim and in the West of Scotland, and of McDara, a name found in Southern Ulster; from dair, an oak. See Darragh.

Patterson, Paterson, Patison, Pattenson, Patson.— These names are the various forms of three sept names, namely, Mac Giolla-Phadraic, Mac Phaidraig, and Mac Phadeirean; the first becoming M'Ilpatrick in Antrim and Down. The last mentioned name, Mac Phadeirean, belonged to the district of Carrick in Ayrshire; also written Mac Phaterain, son of little Patrick. The Argyle sept was Mac Giolla- Phádraic above referred to, and was a branch of the McAulays (Mac Amhlaidh).

M'Phedric is a form of one of the sept names, McFeat and Mac Phater being other forms; the latter forms being Mac Phaidraig.

Families of the name of McPhedrie were in Co. Antrim in the 18th century.

Paul.—This name in Scotland and North-Eastern parts of Ulster is the anglicised form of M'Phail (Mac Phóil), and in Donegal and Western Derry the anglicised form of O'Maolfabhail. Its other forms are McFall and McFaul in Antrim and Down. In the Eastern part of Scotland its anglicised forms are M'Fyall and Fyall.

Polson.—This name is anglicised form of a MacKay sept; in Gaelic Mac Phóil.

Philipson., Philips, Philps.—Some of the M'Killops, a McDonald sept, have changed their name to Philipson, etc.; in Gaelic Mac Philib.

Pigeon.—This name is the anglicised form of both a Scottish and Irish sept name. The Scottish name was assumed by a branch of the McCalman sept (Mac Calmáin); the name in Gaelic being Mac Coluim.

In the districts about Carrickmacross, Co. Monaghan, the M'Guigans, in may cases, have assumed the name of Pigeon. (Mac Guaigín).

Plover.—This name is the anglicised form of Phelbin and McPhilbin (Mac Filibín) in Northern Connacht.

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Powell.—The name is the anglicised form of Guilfoyle and Gilfoyle (Mac Giolla-Phóil) in the districts about Tulla. The name Powell itself is Welsh, from Ap' Howell, another form being Hoyle.

Prentice, Prunty.—These two names, common to the County of Armagh, are the anglicised forms of the sept name O'Pronntaigh, and I believe the name is of Pictish origin. Another form is Bronte.

Proudman.—The name is the anglicised form of O'Dempsey (O'Díomasaigh) and M'Gimpsey (Mac Dhíomasaigh), the latter name being common in North County Down, from diomas, proud.

Priestly.—This name is the anglicised form of the Co. Galway sept name O'Sagartain, and the name is confused with Preston, the Cheshire and Lancashire name, and with Prestre, a French name.

Quaggin.—This name is the I.O.M. form of M'Guigan. This name goes under various anglicised forms, namely, Weggin in the I.O.M.; M'Quiggan in Galloway, also M'Wiggin, and M'Guiggin in Ulster. The Gaelic form of the first forms given is Mac Uiginn, the form of the latter name is Mag Uiginn.

Quayle, Quaile.—These two names are the anglicised forms of the Scottish name M'Phail (Mac Phóil) found in the I.O.M.

Quinney.—This name in the I.O.M. is the anglicised form of the Galloway names Mawhinney, Mewhinney, and M'Whinney, in Gaelic Mac Chonnigh; a form also of Mac Kenzie. M'Weeney and M'Kinney in Ulster are other forms.

Quigg.—This name in Ulster is an anglicised form of Quigley (O'Coigligh). The other anglicised forms of Quigley are Fivey and Twiggley.

Quay.—This name is the anglicised form of MacKay in the Isle of Man. The name is more common than its other form Kay. It is written M'Quay in Ulster and in Galloway; in Gaelic Mac Aoidh. See Kay.

Quarry.—This name is the anglicised form of M'Quarrie in the I.O.M. It is written Quarrie in Scotland and parts of N.E. Ulster; in Gaelic Mac Guaire.

Quilliam.—This name is the anglicised form of McWilliams, the Dumbarton Co. sept. The Scottish forms of the name are

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M'Killiams, McIlliams, Williamson, and M'Quilliams (Mac Uilliam).

Reynolds.—This name in Ireland is the anglicised form of two or three sept names. The first we notice is the M'Grannell sept of Muintir Eoluis, or Conmaicne of Moyrein, a district which comprised the present Baronies of Carrigallan, Mohill and Leitrim in the present County of Leitrim, and a part of North Longford. Camden, in his "Brittania," published in London in 1617, says: "The principal families are O'Rorke, O'Murray, Mac Lochleein, Mac Glanchie and Mac Granell, all downright Irish," referring to the septs of Co. Leitrim. The first of the Co. Leitrim sept of M'Granell to change his name was Thomas M'Granell, in obedience to Queen Elizabeth, by Act of Parliament. He belonged at that time to the main line, and the 11th in descent from him was George Nugent Reynolds, who is claimed to be the author of "The Exile of Erin," by Thomas Campbell.

Henry M'Grannell of Annaduff, Co. Leitrim, born in 1610, of the old line, was the direct ancestor of Dr. Reynolds, the friend of Wolfe Tone.

The M'Grannells belong to the Clan Rury of Emania, as do many of the other sept of Leitrim, Cavan, and Longford. The name in Gaelic is Mag Raghnaill, and the name is also anglicised Magrannell.

The second anglicised name is Magronan and M'Gronan. This is a sept name in South Tyrone, and has almost been anglicised wholesale in Co. Tyrone and bordering counties.

It is only at present, as far as my knowledge leads, that families bearing synonymously M'Gronan and Reynolds are found in the three Parishes of Clonfeckle, Eglish, and Aughaloo, in the Counties of Armagh and Tyrone. The name in Gaelic reads correctly Mag Rónain. Father Woulfe gives Mag Rághnainn.

The third name is Renaghan (O'Reannacháin) in the districts of Keady, Crossmaglen, and Castleblaney, in Co. Armagh and Co. Monaghan respectively.

The fourth name is the Scottish sept of M'Crandle, making this name the base. This sept belongs to the McDonalds of Clan Ranald. It is variously anglicised, namely, Crandle, Crindle, Crangle, Cringle, M'Crindle and McReynolds. We find it also written McRannall in the district about Pointzpass, in the Counties of Down and Armagh, where the inhabitants are descendants of North of Scotland settlers referred to in another place. This is written in the Scots Gaelic Mac Raonuill. The name Raghnaill was adopted by the Scots and Irish about the 13th century, from the Norse Rögnvaldr, which means "Ruler of the Gods."

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Rogers, Rodgers, Rodgerson, Rurison.—The names McRory, M'Crory, and M'Grory have been anglicised Rogers in the districts about Armagh City, Blackwatertown, Omagh, Dungannon, and Strabane. The name in Gaelic is Mac Ruaidhrí, and for M'Grory and Magrory it is written Mag Ruaidhrí.

The McDonald sept in Scotland has been variously anglicised as well among which are Rodgers, Rodgerson, M'Grorie, Rorison and Rurison.

The Scottish form in Gaelic is the same as the Irish.

Riach.—This name is the shortened form of McIlwraith, a McDonald sept; in Gaelic Mac Giolla-riabhaich.

Rankin.—This sept name is the anglicised form of **M'Crank** (Mac Raing). The sept was Pipers to the McLeans of Duart, and are said to be of later Irish origin. The McLeans brought the McFaddyns to Argyle, a branch of the Donegal sept, in the 15th century. This sept was called the Clann Duille and later the Clann Mhic Raing. The last Hereditary Piper of the sept emigrated to Prince Edward Island.

Renilson, Ronaldson, Ronalds.—Mac Raonuill. See **Reynold** (M'Crandle).

Rocks.—This name is found mostly in the Fews, Co. Armagh, and is an anglicised form of McCarrick; in Gaelic Mac Conchairrge. See Carrick, Craig and Cregg.

Rabbit.—In the districts about Mountbellow, Co. Galway, the name Conheeny (O'Conaonaigh) is anglicised Rabbit; Cuneen (O'Cuinnín) in the districts of Castlebar, Co. Mayo; Corrofin, Co. Clare; Mountbellow, Co. Galway; Cunneeny (O'Conaonaigh) in Mountbellow, and Kinneen in Loughrea; Cunneen in Ennis and Tulla. O'Cuinneáin is the form in South Mayo and North Galway. The name is derived from Coinín, a rabbit; hence the anglicisation.

Robertson.—This name is the anglicised form of Mac Donnchaidh of the Clann Donnchadha in Perthshire. There are several other anglicised forms of the name, amongst which are M'Donochie and M'Conachie.

Rice.—In the Northern half of Ireland this name is the anglicised form of Mulreevy, which sept, according to O'Dugan, belonged to "the tribe of Dubhtire" of the Clan Daimhin, and "ruled the dark-haired magestic clan Sionaigh."

This sept occupied the present district of Groomsport, bordering Bangor, Co. Down. The other forms of the name

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are Mulgrew, Mulgroo in the Fews, and Mulgreive; in Gaelic O'Maol-chraobhe.

Another important anglicised form of the name is Creagh in Munster.

Those bearing the names Rice and Royce in Munster and South Leinster are of Welsh origin, the name being written Ap' Rhys and Ap Rhwyce, which names are variously anglicised as Price and Preece, etc.

Raikes.—This name is an anglicised form of O'Hanrahan (O' h Anracháin).

Rawe.—This name in Ulster is the anglicised form of O'Rawe.

Ray, Rae.—These two names in Scotland and Ulster are the anglicised forms of M'Crae (Mac Raith), a powerful clan in the North of Scotland in early times.

Rooke.—This name is an anglicised form of O'Rourke (O'Ruairc).

Rountree.—This name is the anglicised form of O'Caorthannain.

Rutledge.—This name in North Mayo and adjoining parts is the anglicised form of Mulderrig (O'Maoildeirg). See Reddington and Reid.

Reid.—The name is the anglicised form of Mulderrig (O'Maoildeirg) in N.W. Ulster, known as "The Red-haired Reids." See Rutledge and Reddington. O'Mulderrig is an old County Donegal sept.

Rush.—This name is found frequently in Co. Armagh, especially in the Fews, and is the anglicised form of O'Ruis, also found in Meath, Dublin and Wicklow. On the other hand it is the anglicised form of Loughry (O'Luachra) in Connacht, and of O'Foody (O'Fuada) in South and South-West Ulster

Ryder, Rydder.—These two names are the anglicised forms of Markey (O'Marcaigh) in Co. Louth and adjoining Counties, and of O'Marcacháin in Munster and South Connacht, from marcach, a horseman. See Markham for the latter name O'Marcacháin.

Roy.—This name is the anglicised form of McInroy, a sept of the Clann Donnchaidh in Perthshire; in Gaelic Mac Iain-Ruaidh, meaning the "Son of Red John."

Reddington.—This name has been assumed by the Redahans (O'Roideachain) in Galway and South Mayo, and by the Mulderrigs (O'Maoldeirg) in the Northern parts of Connacht. O'Mulderrig is a County Donegal sept name.

Smith.—This name is the anglicised form of some few Irish and

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of County Cavan sept, a branch of the Clan Rury, another branch of this sept occupying the East of Co. Down. The Co. Cavan sept name as anglicised Smith is common in the Parishes of Lavey, Laragh and Killinkere in that County; in Gaelic Mac Gobháinn.

The Co. Donegal sept is found all over Co. Tyrone, part of Armagh and Fermanagh, under the name of Smith; M'Cona to Smith in Innishowen; Magough to same in North Sligo. In the districts of Enniskillen and the Moy and Blackwatertown, in Armagh, the names Goan and Goane are changed to Smith (O'Gabhann).

In the district about Cootehill, Co. Cavan, we find the name Gow (MacGobha) is also changed to Smith. This name, Gow, was extremely common all over Scotland well into the 19th century, and is still in parts of Perthshire and Inverness-shire, and had its chance to run close to the English families of Smith, but within this last ninety years the majority of the Scottish Gows changed it to Smith, becoming more English than the English themselves.

The most notable personage in Scotland of that name was the famous Scottish Reel and Strathspey musician, Nathaniel Gow.

The correct form of Goan and Goane is O'Gabhann, and this sept name is of the O'Gavan sept that occupied the district of Aughabog, in South-West Monaghan.

Savage.—This name is Gaelicised Mac An Cramhaire in N.E. Ulster. They came along with John De Courcy and they are of Norman origin, Le Secur Thomas de Sauvage coming to England with the army of William the Conqueror.

Soames.—This name is an anglicised form of M'Comish (Mac Thömais).

Stocker.—This name is a shortened anglicised form of McInstocker and McStocker in Scotland and Ulster; in Gaelic Mac an Stocaire, from Stoc, a Gaelic Trumpet; hence stocaire, trumpeter, a McFarlane sept. The name is also anglicised Stafford in Ulster.

Summerly.—This name in the districts surrounding Ballinrobe is the anglicised form of Somahan (O'Somacháin).

Sporran.—Anglicised form of McSporran, purse-bearers to the McDonnells of the Isles. Written McSparran in Ulster. Some of the name have assumed the name of Purcell; in Gaelic Mac Sparáin.

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Swift.—This name is the anglicised form of Fodaghan (O'Fuadachain) in the Counties of Cavan, Monaghan and those adjoining; Foody (O'Fuada) in the Northern parts of Connacht, except in the districts about Ballyhaunis, Co. Mayo, where the name Speed is the anglicised form.

Steenson, Stinson, Stenson, Stevenson, Stephenson.—These five names have the one base from Stephen. The name is of Scottish origin and is found particularly in Fife and the Lothians in that country; in Gaelic Mac Stíbhin.

Sloan, Sloane.—This name is a sept name of Galloway origin, belonging to the "Wild Gaels," as they were designated; in Gaelic Mac Sluaghadhain.

Stoker.—Mac An Stocaire. See Stocker.

Sword.—This name is the anglicised form of Claveen and Clavin (O'Claimhín) in Connacht, and O'Suaird in Leinster.

Somers, Summers, Sommers.—These three names, collectively according to locality, are the anglicised forms of O'Samhraidh in North Munster and S.E. Leinster; Mac Samhraidh in Mayo; Mag Shamhráin (M'Govern and M'Gauran) in Cavan, Leitrim, and S. Monaghan.

Somerville.—This name and Summerly (which see) are the anglicised forms of Somahan (O'Somacháin) in the Counties of Mayo and Galway.

Speed.—This name is the anglicised form of Foody (O'Fuada) in the districts surrounding Ballyhaunis, Co. Mayo.

Shannon.—This name in Kintyre and the adjoining districts, and in North-East Ulster is the anglicised form of a sept of the McDonalds in Kintyre. It was earlier written O'Shanney. A Rev. Malcolm Mac-O'Shannon was minister of Kilcolmkill and Kilblaan, Kintyre, in 1630, correctly written O'Seanáinn. We find it anglicised M'Shannon in Co. Antrim.

Sorley, Sorlie, Sorrie.—These three names are the anglicised forms of the McDonald sept name McSorley (Mac Somhairle); the other sept of the name McSorley belongs to one of the three principal clans of the Camerons.

Spittal.—This name is an assumed name by a branch of the Buchanans (Mac Ausalain), from Walter, son of Patrick Buchanan, Lord of Buchanan, who resided at Blairvocky, who assumed the name from the lands of Spittal.

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Speke.—Mac Giolla-Easbuig. An anglicised form of Gillespie.

Stalker.—Mac An Stocaire. See McInstocker and Stocker. A Kintyre sept name.

Seth, Seath, Sheach, Shiach, Shaw.—These five names are the anglicised form of the North of Scotland sept name M'Keith (Mac Sithich), also anglicised Keith. This sept belongs in the North to the Clan McIntosh, and the name is derived from Sithich, son of Gillchrist, son of John, son of Angus, the sixth chief of the McIntoshes.

It and the Argyle sept name of Shaw, the latter being written in Gaelic Mac Gille-Sheathanaich, is sometimes confused with Norse name of Shaw in the districts on the Scottish border, and in North-West of England.

Short, Shortt.—These two names are the anglicised forms of McGirr in the districts surrounding Omagh and Clogher, Co. Tyrone, and in Co. Armagh; in Gaelic Mac An Ghirr. The McGirrs were Galloglasses in Ulster of Scots' origin.

Size.—This name is the anglicised form of Conneely in the district of Celbridge and those adjoining. (O'Conghaile).

Sharp.—This name is the anglicised form of Gearan (O'Géaráin) in the County of Donegal and other parts of the North West. Sharp is found in Perthshire where it is the anglicised form of a Highland sept name, the McIlherons of Bute.

Skiffington.—This name is the anglicised form of McAskineder, principally in Co. Tyrone and its borders; in Gaelic Mac A'Scinadair.

Spencer.—This name throughout South-West Leinster is the anglicised form of Mac Spealáin.

Sexton.—This name is the anglicised form of O'Seisneáin in North Munster and in South Connacht. This sept was located in Co. Tipperary.

Silk.—In the districts about Gort, Co. Galway, the name Sheedy (O'Síoda) has been anglicised Silk, from síoda, silk.

Stone.—This name in West Mayo and in West Galway is the anglicised form of Clogherty (O'Clochartaigh), and of O'Maolchluiche in Sligo, North Mayo, North Leitrim and North Roscommon.

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Small.—In the districts about Limavady and Derry City the names Gilkie and Kilkey, respectively, are anglicised Small. (In Gaelic Mac Giollachaoich). In the district of Downpatrick and other parts of Co. Down, in Cookstown district, Co. Tyrone, and about Crumlin, Co. Antrim, the two names of Keiltogh and Kielty, respectively, are likewise changed to Small; in Gaelic O'Caoiltigh.

Tear, Tier.—These two names are the Manx forms of McIntyre and of McAteer (Mac An t-Saoir).

Tinney.—This name, found in Donegal, is a form of M'Atinny (Mac An t-Sionnaigh). See Fox.

Thoms.—This name is the anglicised form of M'Combie and M'Comie. (Mac Thómais).

Thomson, Tomson, Thomison.—This name in Ulster and Scotland is a Scottish sept name principally of the Clan Campbell or Siol Diarmuid O'Duibhne. It is the anglicised form of a few names, especially M'Tavish and M'Cavish (Mac Thómhais) in North Antrim and the West of Scotland, and of M'Cause, M'Comish and McOmish; the latter three being McFarlane sept. In Gaelic Mac Thómais.

M'Cawis and M'Cause in 1491, in Killin of Lochtay, Scotland.

Thornton.—In the most parts of South Connacht and North Munster this name is the anglicised form O'Draighneain, a South Galway sept; Drennan and Drinan in the districts about Tuam; in Sligo Dreinan, and Drinan in the district of Oughterard. Likewise Meenagh (Muimheach) in North Sligo, O'Monaghan (O'Muineachain) in Co. Mayo, McSkeghan and McSkean in the districts of Tyholland, Tydavnet and other parts of North Monaghan; correctly written Mac Sceacháin, from Sceach, a thorn-bush.

Tyrie, Tyre.—These two names are forms of M'Intyre (Mac An t-Saoir).

Timothy.—This name is the anglicised form of Tumulty (Mac Tomaltaigh) in the districts surrounding Glenamaddy, Co. Galway, and those to the North.

Tosh.—This name is a shortened anglicised form of McIntosh Mac An Taoisigh, the Son of the Thane). It is found in the most of Scotland and in North-East Ulster.

Tansey.—This name is the anglicised form of O'Bliascáin in West Mayo and West Galway.

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Twigg, Twiggley.—It may sound strange but it is fact, these two names are the anglicised forms of Quigley in East Derry, Co. Antrim, and the City of Belfast. Fivey is another anglicised form. There were three septs of the O'Quigleys (O'Coigligh) in Ulster. Whether they were related I don't know; one next to the O'Dunlevys in Innishowen, one in Loughinsholin, Co. Derry, and one in South Monaghan.

Tenpenny, Tempeny.—These two names are the anglicised forms of the name Mac An Tiompanaigh, the Son of the Tempanist; the tempane being an old Irish stringed instrument which was played with a bow like the fiddle.

Tighe.—In North Munster and South Connacht Tighe is the anglicised form of O'Taidhg; of Mac Taidhg in Donegal, Leitrim and Cavan. (See Montague). Of Mac Ceanglaigh (Kangley) in Cavan and adjoining Counties; and of O'Ceanglachain in Mayo.

Tinclair, Tinckler.—This name Mac An t-Sinclair is a transformation of the old Argyle sept name Mac Na Cearda. This name has no connection with Sinclair, and from it probably arose the Anglo-Scottish dialectic word "Tinkler," a craftsman. The sept Mac Na Cearda were known as Clann Na Cearda, or the Craftsmen. The name is variously written in old records as M'Necaird, M'Nokerd, and M'Nakard. See Caird.

Vaughan.—This Welsh name is interchanged for Moghan and Moughan (O'Mocháin) in Couty Kilkenny and other parts of Southern Ireland.

Vincent.—In the districts about Magherafelt, Co. Derry, the name McAvinchy (Mac Dhuibhinse) has been changed to Vincent.

Victory.—In the districts about Baillieboro', Cavan Town, and Granard, Co. Longford, the names McNabo, McNaboe, and Monaboe, respectively (Mac Anabadha), have been anglicised Victory.

This name is a form of McNabb, a branch of that sept settling at an early period in Co. Donegal. Other anglicised forms are Vicar and Vicary.

Vallely.—This name is principally found in the Fews district of Co. Armagh, written in Gaelic Mac Imhailale. The name is found commonly in the Parishes of Ballymoyer, Derrynoose, Kilclooney, and Lisnadill, and what is strange, the great majority of those bearing the name are red or

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sandy-haired, though no way related. The name is written McEvallely in old records of the 17th century.

Whitehead.—This name is the anglicised form of Canavan (O'Ceanabháin) mostly found in Connacht.

Windham.—This name is the anglicised form of Guihin (O'Gaoithín) in Co. Galway. See Wynne.

Wharton.—The name is one of the names assumed by some O'Harraghtons (O'h-Arrachtáin), the other name being Harrington, both in West Munster.

Woulfe, Wolfe.—Some of the Wolfes of Southern Munster anglicised their name from O'Cualltaigh. The Wolfes and Woulfe of Co. Limerick are of Norman origin.

Watson, Watt.—These two names are the anglicised forms of M'Quatt, McVitty, M'Quitty and M'Whatty in Scotland and in Ulster (Mac Bháididh).

Other forms are M'What and M'Whattie.

Woods.—This name is the anglicised form of a number of Irish sept names. In the district about Castlederg and other parts of North Tyrone the name McElhill (Mac Giolla-Choill); McIlhone in the districts about the Moy and Blackwatertown; Ballymoney, Co. Antrim, along with McIlhun and McIhone in the latter district, have been anglicised Woods (Mac Giolla-Chomhghain).

Other names that have been anglicised Woods are:—Kilmet and Killameade (Mac Giolla-aithmeit) in Co. Longford; Mac Conchoille in Co. Monaghan (this latter name is also known as M'Gilly and anglicised Cox in S.W. Ulster); Quill (O'Cuill) in Co. Cork; McIlhenny, McElhenny and McIlhoney (Mac Giolla-Chonnaidh), a sept of the Clan Colquhoun in the Northern Counties of Ulster; Mac Giolla-choille in South-West Ulster and Northern Connacht; O'Coilligh in the Southern Counties of Connacht; O' h-Uadhaigh in Central and South Leinster; and Mac Coilleadh in Armagh and Louth.

Whin.—This name is a shortened anglicised form of M'Whin from M'Queen, found in Galloway; in Gaelic Mac Shuibhne.

Watterson, Walterson.—These two names are corruptions of M'Walter (Mac Uaitéir), a sept of the Buchanans.

Whannell.—This name is the shortened and corrupted form of

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McDonnell, found in Galloway, also written M'Whannell (Mac Dómhnuill).

Whitcomb.— This name is one of the anglicised forms of McKernan in Southern Fermanagh (MacThighearnáin).

Whitcomb is a South of England placename of Cymric origin.

Walsh, Walshe.—This name is pretty common in most parts of Ireland. In a corrupted form it is written Branagh in the district of Oughterard; Brannick in Tuam; Brawnick in Cong; Brannagh in North Sligo; and Brennagh in the district of Stranorlar, Co. Donegal.

The correct form is usually written Breathnach; Brannóg is used in Tuam and Cong; and Breithneach in Donegal and most other parts of Ulster.

Whan.—This name in Ulster is a shortened anglicised form of the Galloway sept name McIlwhan, also written McIlchon and M'Conn. McIlwhan is mostly found in Co. Down and Galloway; correctly written in Gaelic Mac Giolla-chonn.

Whitesteed.—This name is the anglicised form of Aghoon, O'Aghoon (O' h-Eachdhubhain).

Wade.—This name in Middle and South Ulster and the districts about Drumlish, Co. Longford, is an anglicised form of M'Quade, the East Monaghan sept. It is also written M'Wade.

Wrenn, Wrynn.—These two names are the anglicised forms of M'Crann in the districts about Carrick-on-Shannon and Mohil, Co. Leitrim.

Warren.—This name has been assumed by Marnane and Murnane (O'Múrnaine) in the districts about Kenmare, Co. Kerry.

Winter.—In the districts about Castlederg, Co. Tyrone, and on the borders of Derry the name McAlivery has been anglicised Winter and Winters (Mac Giolla-gheimhridh).

Walker.—This name in Scotland and North-East Ulster is the anglicised form of Nucator, and other forms are found in different parts of Scotland as McNucator; M'Knockitir in Morayshire; correctly in Gaelic written Mac An Fhucadair, the name meaning the "Son of the Cloth-fuller." The name was connected with various Scottish septs, but I haven't found one of Irish origin, except Mac Súibhlaigh.

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Cavan sept name of Corra-Curry (O'Córra) in the districts about Delvin and on parts of the borders of Cavan and Longford; also rendered Wyre and Wire in these localities, the word Córa, it is presumed, entering into the construction of the name.

Waters, Watters.—There are about five names anglicised as above. In the district about Oughterard the name Fourisk; about Stranorlar, Co. Donegal, the names Foorish and Furish; and in the Northern parts of Sligo the name Uiske have been anglicised Waters; the Gaelic forms, respectively, being O'Fuairise and O'h-Uisce.

Whorisky and Horisky (O'Fuaruisce) have likewise been anglicised Waters; the word uisge—water, entering into the construction of the names.

Weldon.—This name is said to be an anglicised form of Houlahan (O' h-Uallacháin).

Wright.—This name in Scotland and in Ulster is an anglicised form of the Ross sept name McIntyre (Mac An t-Saoir). See Carpenter and Freeman.

(AN CRIOCH).

"Do Chum Glóire Dé agus Onora na h-Eireann."
—MICHEIL O CLEIRIGH.

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